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MOSCOW CONTINUES COMMENT ON SALT-II AGREEMENT

Anichkin Observations

LD160130 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] In our commentary, Oleg Anichkin makes some observations about the agreement reached by the Soviet Union and the United States to sign SALT -II:

With this agreement in principle, the Soviet Union and the United States have made a stride toward genuine disarmament, and every move in the direction of disarmament is in the political and economic interests of all nations since it makes it more certain they can live in peace and security.

When SALT-II is signed and ratified it will put a roadblock--at least for a few years--in the way of further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly weapons. It will limit both the quantity and quality of strategic arms and clear the way for work on a third agreement, SALT-III; and SALT-III should slow down the development of new weapons and start a cutback in arms on both sides. We may expect SALT-II to stimulate other negotiations now in progress, say the talks for a total ban on nuclear tests, the talks to restrict trade in conventional weapons and the talks to reduce armed strengths in central Europe.

SALT-II can only strengthen the security of the Soviet Union and the United States. It cannot damage either. As President Brezhnev has said, it is a reasonable compromise that considers the interests of both sides. Still and all, there are groups in America that take a dim view of good relations with the Soviet Union. These groups tried to forestall agreement on limiting strategic arms and are now trying to prevent the treaty's ratification in the Senate. In doing so, they are acting against world peace and security. What they want is a still faster buildup of the most dangerous weapons of war. Any concessions to them will only whet their appetites. SALT-II can do much to put relations between the Soviet Union and America on a more even keel. Understanding, and especially trust, between our two countries depends largely on the success of their joint efforts to stop the arms race.

President Brezhnev makes this point in his message to Americans who will visit two exhibitions of art pieces from the Soviet Union that have just opened in America, and he adds: Our two countries are about to take important decisions in this area, decisions that will give grounds for great optimism about the future. We would like to believe, and do believe, it will be a peaceful and pleasant future.

Positive U.S. Media, Public Response

LD151605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 79 p 5 LD

[N. Kurdyumov report under general heading "Main Topic"]

[Text] Washington--The forthcoming meeting in mid-June in Vienna between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter is the main topic on which the U.S. newspaper, radio and television foreign policy commentators are focusing attention. Pointing to its exceptional importance, the local press notes that the U.S. President will be the first meeting with the Soviet Union's leader.

Although it is above all the signing of the new strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT-II) which will be the focus of attention of those taking part in the Vienna summit, the two countries' leaders, the newspaper write, will also examine questions of bilateral relations and a number of general international problems of mutual interest.

In particular the U.S. side, to judge by press reports, would like to discuss the question of holding regular meetings between the U.S. and USSR leaders.

The completion of preparation of the SALT-II treaty and its forthcoming signing are being welcomed in the United States by all true supporters of the consolidation of peace, the prevention of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race. The labor unions, of which millions of workers and employees are members, are also coming out in support of the "Americans for SALT" movement which unites many public organizations.

The administration is also mounting a campaign to explain the content of the new Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. To this end a group of State Department employees have been sent to tour the country. Materials about SALT-II have been sent to the editorial office of various information media.

Criticism of Deng Remarks

OW151635 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 May 79 OW

[Text] Both the Soviet Union and the United States are ready to sign a strategic arms limitation treaty. This has drawn great attention from the world's general public, but apparently the Chinese leadership has expressed its worry about this development. In a report on this development the British newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, quoted a recent statement made by Deng Xiaoping to a group of American correspondents. In this statement, Deng Xiaoping called on the United States not to pin hopes on the scrap of paper on which the treaty is written. In this connection, our station observer Mulatov writes:

U.S. President Carter said on 13 May that the conclusion, signing and ratification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the USSR were the most important things he was going to do as President of the United States. His statement shows that the great significance of the conclusion and implementation of a Soviet-U.S. treaty to limit strategic arms is clearly understood by sober-minded activists not only in the Soviet Union but in the United States as well.

Curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing a global nuclear conflict are a matter of prime importance in today's world. This is why the report on the agreement reached between Leonid Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and James Carter, President of the United States, on signing the strategic arms limitation treaty between the two countries in the middle of June this year has been happily welcomed by people throughout the world. For instance, General Secretary Berlinguer of the Italian Communist Party commented: The agreement reached between Moscow and Washington will advance the policy of detente and cooperation. But the agreement itself will mean nothing unless countries in the world are firmly determined to take the road of detente.

The Chinese leaders have made it known that they do not favor the curbing of the nuclear arms race. On the contrary, they favor intensification of the race in manufacturing and stockpiling nuclear arms. For this reason, Chinese newspapers have recently published the comments of a number of U.S. politicians who are attempting to wreck the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty signing. Deng Xiaoping's attitude toward this treaty shows that he is an advocate of the arms race and of policies that goagainst the will of the world's people. He is against the Chinese people's struggle for peace and against the prevention of a global nuclear war.

Blow to Mao's Successors

OW160457 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 May 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States are now ready to sign the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in Vienna. This has disheartened the Chinese leadership. Deng Xiaoping, while a guest in the United States, tried his best to convince his American hosts that a new SALT treaty would not be worth the piece of paper and that it was only the "northern bear" who was concerned about the treaty.

What does this latest development indicate? It shows that Beijing now realizes that its efforts have been defeated and its only hope is that the ultra-rightist forces in the United States will block the congressional ratification of the treaty at the last moment. Like a drowning man desperately trying to reach a floatingstraw Beijing's policy-makers are now awaiting the arrival of that moment. American reactionaries are prepared to fight a last-ditch battle against SALT-II. Deng Xiaoping has also expressed his determination to join the battle. In a slanderous statement to a group of American correspondents in Beijing, Deng once again stated that the new treaty to limit strategic arms would literally allow the Soviet Union to have military superiority. Why are the Beijing leaders so stubborn and desperate to curse the SALT-II treaty? In this connection, our station observer Mitin writes the following commentary:

Fellow listeners: In his statement to a group of American newspaper editors, U.S. President Carter said that his country's failure to ratify the SALT-II treaty would place the United States "in the position of a warmonger who refused even to participate in an equitable restraint on the most destructive weapons on earth." Of course, his remarks also reflected the U.S. attitude toward the treaty to limit strategic arms. But I consider that what he said also answered the question of the Chinese leaders' stand on the treaty. Can we say that Beijing's line on the question of peace and war does not place China in the position of a war instigator? Can we say that Beijing's diplomatic activities in the United Nations over the past few years have indicated China's support for at least one proposal for the consolidation of peace? Is China a signatory to any of the international treaties cursing the arms race?

One can say that the Beijing leadership's stand is governed by logic if one does not fail to realize that Mao Zedong's thought has constantly been the foundation of Beijing's policies since the period of the gang of four. It is well known that in both his poems and articles Mao Zedong made known he was an advocate of war. He did not care the slightest even if hundreds of millions of people would die in a nuclear conflict. One of his close associates once frankly told a foreign diplomat that if one third to one half of the entire Chinese population should die, it would be good, too, because it would help China solve its food problem.

It is no surprise that Beijing should vainly curse and desperately try to thwart the SALT-II treaty because the treaty obviously advances the progress of cursing the arms race, and Washington has also admitted this view. This is a direct blow to Mao Zedong's successors.

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

GROMYKO LEAVES BUDAPEST AFTER FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION

LD151225 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left today for home. He was staying in Budapest in connection with a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Andrey Gromyko was seen off from the airport by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Frigyes Puja, the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, and other officials.

Soviet Ambassador in the Hungarian People's Republic Vladimir Pavlov was among the send-off party.

Moscow Arrival

LD151348 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR returned here from Budapest today.

He had been in the capital of Hungary for a meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD151732 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov arrived here today. He will take part in the "Shield-79" joint exercises of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

SHISHLIN VIEWS WARSAW PACT'S HISTORY, PURPOSE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD152040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Our next program in the series "Topical Problems of International Life," is "Treaty in the Name of Security and Peace." Here is writer on International Affairs Nikolay Shishlin:

[Shishlin] Hello, comrades: Twenty-four years have passed since the birth of the Warsaw Pact--the military and political alliance of socialist states--and this date cannot but turn our thoughts back to the time when this organization was being set up.
It was a difficult time for the socialist world. Not only was there, in April 1949, the birth of NATO, the very appearance of which was described in the West as the triumph of the law of the jungle in international relations; in the 1950's there arose plans for the creation of multilateral nuclear forces to which West Germany was to have access, and in actual fact it was in the 1950's that the North Atlantic bloc accepted West Germany. This, of course, broke up the political picture in Europe and required measures in response from the socialist states. Such a response was the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty--called the Warsaw Pact after the Polish capital.

In connection with this date, Soviet radio correspondent Viktor Oleynichev interviewed (Adam Rofeld), member of the Secretariat of the Polish Social Committee for European Security and Cooperation and well-known Polish scientist:

[(Rofeld)--begin recording] The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact was in accordance with the UN Charter which naturally affirms the right of each UN member to self defense, both individually and collectively. This step was in response to the formation of the aggressive NATO bloc in 1949. However it in no way implied that the socialist countries were satisfied with the division of Europe into blocs. In past years they have repeatedly proposed the simultaneous dissolution of both organizations but member states of the North Atlantic bloc have not responded to that iniative. From the outset, the participants in the Warsaw Pact--and this is stipulated in its text--have put forward the idea of setting up a collective security system in Europe with the participation of all states regardless of their social system, and they have spared no efforts to implement that. It is thanks to their constructive policy and coordinated action that for 34 years now the continent has been free from war.

After the all European conference in Helsinki, the socialist states' initiative has been directed toward developing the process of political detente in depth and supplementing it with detente in the military sphere. Their proposals are on the agenda of the Vienna talks, of the Geneva Disarmament Committee and of other international forums. The Warsaw Pact countries reaffirmed the basic direction of their policy in the declaration of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow last November. They expressed the desire to give a fresh stimulus to the tendency toward improving the political climate in Europe. These initiatives have been welcomed with approval by wide circles of the European public. The number of realistically thinking citizens on our continent is growing. They realize that the only alternative in the world in which we live is the cessation of the arms race and the development of detente on earth. These people understand the initiatives of the socialist countries, for they are a constructive program for consolidating peace and security.[end recording]

[Shishlin] It can be said that the Warsaw Pact has two chief purposes; first, the Warsaw Pact is the shield of the socialist world and, it must be said, a reliable shield. This function has been carried out without fault by the Warsaw Pact through its entire existence, and unfortunately it must be noted that this purpose of the Warsaw Pact remains in force today.

The need for this purpose has not passed. It is connected with the policy of the NATO circles. The Washington and Brussels sessions last year and the NATO meetings this year have all been marked by the desire to step up the arms race. Moreover, even now, when decisive progress has been made at the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic offensive arms limitation and when approximate dates for a meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter have already been published, NATO circles are involved, as before, with ideas of a buildup of armed forces. It is proposed to equip the European countries with so-called tactical nuclear weapons, and we can state for a fact that since the Washington and Brussels sessions the military spending by the NATO countries has been continuing to grow. This is concealed, naturally, by the old whitewash about the existence of a Soviet threat and the existence of a threat from the Warsaw Pact, although it is quite obvious that the Soviet Union does not spend anything over the above the requirements of defense, and this applies equally to the other socialist states.

But the Warsaw Pact countries cannot, of course, close their eyes to the existence of the armored NATO might that is being constantly provided with more and more new military equipment. To let these events pass without reacting to them--standing idly by--would mean destroying the existing balance of forces and thus jeopardizing security not only in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact has a second purpose: It is not only a military alliance but also a political one. Within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, the foreign policy lines of the socialist states are coordinated, major international initiatives are jointly drawn up, and measures are taken to implement concerted action on the European political scene. There are many such examples. Suffice it to say that the historic pan-European conference in Helsinki, for example, takes its source, too, from the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries which was put forward in the Romanian capital of Bucharest in 1966; and 10 years were needed for that initiative to be realized.

Now if one looks closely at Europe today, one can see that Europe's political life is determined to a considerable degree by the steps taken and the initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact member countries. Take, for example, the problem of the materialization of detente. It is the socialist countries--the Soviet Union and its friends and allies--which emerge as the initiators for concluding such comprehensive agreements between the socialist and capitalist European countries that form the strong material fabric of detente and become the foundation for the building of firm peace on European land. A vivid example of this work was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit last year to the FRG and the recent visit by French President Giscard d'Estaing to the Soviet Union. Now, when it is not days but weeks that have passed since that visit, it is completely manifest that the results of the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing truly go far beyond the framework of Soviet-French relations and serve as a good example to all Europeans as to how progress should be made toward detente and how efforts must be made to take joint action in the field of peace and the field of a radical improvement in the European political climate.

But, of course, the field of materializing detente is not confined to the political sphere: It includes other such spheres as economics and culture, and of course European contacts have become far more intensive than when the Warsaw Pact was born. Those favorable changes which have taken place in Europe are in fact connected with the political side of the activity of that organization, the significance of which is becoming more and more important and more and more substantial.

Military and political groupings and their place in politics must always be judged, of course, by their actual steps taken and their actual attitudes to what is called topical questions.

Here we can state with utmost clarity that the Warsaw Pact countries have an identical attitude regarding the disarmament question--one of the most burning questions of the present time. The Warsaw Pact countries resolutely come out for ending the arms race, for starting a real process of reducing arms. In particular, this is manifested at the Vienna talks where, precisely thanks to the socialist countries' initiatives, conditions are being established for the talks to make headway. It seems that the success of the SALT-II talks will provide an added stimulus for the Vienna talks. One can hope that 1979 will become richer not only by so important a step as the limitation of strategic offensive arms, but also by genuine and real progress in Vienna where the question concerns the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, the zone where the strongest military forces of both blocs are concentrated.

It is at this present moment that the Committee of Foreign Ministers from the Warsaw Pact countries is meeting in Budapest. It should be stated that Warsaw Pact participants went to this session with a great many ideas--major ideas which are aimed at moving Europe further along the path of detente, to make Europe, this pioneer of political detente, into a pioneer of military detente, too.

I have in mind the ideas put forward as long ago as November in Moscow at the session of the Political Consultative Committee, namely: Conclusion by the all-European conference's participants of an agreement that they will not be the first to use only nuclear, but also conventional arms against each other. This is a kind of nonaggression pact that will create an international basis for a genuinely better climate in Europe. I also have in mind such major proposals as those put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech to the electors. Concretely, we have in mind such ideas as limiting the numerical strength of troops participating in exercises--the setting up of a uniform ceiling so that the numerical strength of troops does not exceed 70,000; advance notification of all major troop movements in fixed border-adjoining zones; notification of major navy exercises; and an extension of measures--to inspire trust--to the Mediterranean zone--and it is well known how sensitive the Mediterranean region is.

In itself, taken as a whole, this sum of ideals put forward by the Soviet Union--and a number of ideas have been put forward by other Warsaw Pact participants--represent, without a doubt, a broad program for European advancement to a new field, one in which a scope for development of peaceful cooperation will genuinely have been created, where an atmosphere of trust will have been securely established in relations between European states, socialist and capitalist ones, an atmosphere in which peace in Europe will have acquired a really firm foundation.

Taking this into account, it seems that the Budapest session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers, on which attention in Europe is now focused, will apparently be marked by new, significant initiatives toward making the European political climate a healthier one.

I would also like to say that the Warsaw Pact countries--and, without a doubt, this is a regional treaty, subordinated to European problems to some extent--do not shut themselves off from the rest of the world. As far as their attitude to crisis situations that arise in the world is concerned, as far as their attitude to events which threaten the independence of peoples is concerned, the Warsaw Pact countries have never remained indifferent. Each and every time, they have clearly and unambiguously taken the side of those who have defended the right cause, those who have defended their right to be the masters of their own land.

One other thing must be noted, talking of the Warsaw Treaty. Sometimes there is talk that the Warsaw Pact countries pursue bloc policies. Naturally, one would like to dispute this expression. The Warsaw Pact countries pursue policies which express the interests of their peoples; and since the interests of their peoples correspond to the interests of peace; they thus express interests which are wider than just the interests of their peoples.

As concerns the attitude of Warsaw Pact members to blocs as such, this was repeatedly expressed in the decisions of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee. The Warsaw Pact countries have suggested many times that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be wound up at the same time. More than that, as the first step they suggested the liquidation of military organizations of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It is only NATO's boycott of these proposals that is forcing the socialist countries to preserve the Warsaw Treaty and, in the conditions of NATO's existence, not only to preserve it, but also to strengthen it.

The 24 years during which the Warsaw Treaty has been in force, the 24 years of Warsaw Pact countries pursuing a joint policy bear witness to the fact that this treaty has become the main factor of peace in contemporary Europe.

If, today, Europe looks to the future with hope, if today Europe has become an arena on which the detente policy is widely adopted, if Europe proceeds toward some new shores, if the postwar detente measures have been carried out, then this is connected, to a huge and organic extent, with the activities of the Warsaw Pact--the military-political alliance of socialist countries.

It is this purpose of the Warsaw Pact which, to some extent, reflects the organic role played by socialist countries in the contemporary world, the role played by the communists in the struggle for making peoples' fundamental aspirations come true.

Albania's Former Membership

AU151650 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Unattributed and untitled commentary on 24th anniversary of founding of Warsaw Pact]

[Excerpt] Our commentator writes: In the past, Albania also participated actively in political cooperation with the socialist countries. Many joint documents of the Warsaw Pact encompassing important evaluations and conclusions were also signed by Albanian representatives. For example, the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee signed in May (?1955) states: The development of international events provides new proof that the Warsaw Pact for friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of the socialist countries not only defends well the security and independence of these states, but is also a powerful factor in controlling the hostile activity against the cause of peace by the military groups of the Western powers, primarily NATO. This conclusion is valid even today.

The alliance of the member states of the Warsaw Pact enters its 24th year fighting actively to deepen the process of international relaxation, giving a resolute answer to the intrigues of the imperialists, increasing its defense potential and strengthening its solidarity with all progressive forces. The fraternal member countries are characterized by a noble determination to do all that is possible to insure that mankind enters the 21st century in conditions of a stable peace and widespread international cooperation.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD160819 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Celebration"]

[Text] A celebration meeting was held on 10 May in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze central house on the creation of the Warsaw Pact.

The meeting was attended by generals, admirals and officers of the Joint Armed Forces headquarters, representatives of USSR Ministry of Defense Main and Central Directorates and military attaches at Warsaw Pact states' embassies in the Soviet Union.

The meeting was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

A report on the 24th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact was delivered by Col Gen S.F. Romanov, first deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

PRAVDA REVIEW EXAMINES SALT ACCORD, NATO SPENDING, MIDEAST

LD141433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 79 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] The last salvoes rang out on the battlefields of Europe 34 years ago. And for more than a third of a century this continent has not known the horrors of war.

The banner of victory hoisted by the Soviet soldier over the defeated Reichstag symbolized: The malicious designs of fascism had collapsed. The path to firm and lasting peace was opened up before the peoples of the world.

This path is thorny, but Soviet people therefore have even greater satisfaction in noting The efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet state--to do everything to consolidate universal peace--are bearing fruit.

On the Brink of Important Decisions

The news flew round the world: Agreement has been reached on a meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, and the meeting will take place approximately 15-18 June in Vienna. They will ratify and sign the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, work on which is nearing completion, and will discuss other questions of mutual interest to the USSR and the United States.

The path to the second Soviet-American treaty on SALT-II has been neither short nor easy. There is no method that has not been used by the opponents of USSR-U.S. cooperation to block the path to SALT-II. But the talks move ahead all the same. And if the document is signed in the near future, and is then ratified and comes into force, that will be an important matter of great significance for all mankind.

"After the first strategic arms limitation agreement, or SALT-I, as it called for short, comes SALT-II," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at his meeting with voters in Moscow. "After the latter has come into force, work will begin on a SALT-III agreement. This must go even further, halt the creation of new types of weapons and provide for not only limiting the growth of arms but reducing them on both sides. The present treaty will probably also help to revitalize other talks now in progress--for instance, on the complete banning of nuclear weapons tests, on restricting trade in conventional weapons, and also, we hope, the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

For more than 6 years the Soviet Union has been persistently striving to make SALT-II a reality. Here it has relied on the real factors of our time. This is now recognized across the ocean too. The New York TIMES, in an editorial published a few days ago, noted: "It is essential to absorb the new reality and get used to it, and not only to acknowledge it verbally. There can be no such thing as significant nuclear superiority any more.... This is the most irrefutable argument in favor of the arms control treaty, whose main critics cannot reconcile themselves to the fact of the existence of parity in strategic forces...."

Indeed, circles reflecting the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex cling to any opportunity to derail Soviet-American cooperation. Now that the SALT-II treaty is moving from the sphere of preparation to the stage of conclusion, its opponents are moving the center of gravity of their obstructionist activity to Capitol Hill. They are mobilizing all forces in the U.S. Senate to prevent ratification of the future agreement.

But this is only part of the machinery set in motion by the enemies of cooperation. The flywheels of the anti-Soviet, anticommunist machine have been set spinning at an even greater speed. Americans are being intimidated with the nonexistent "Soviet military threat" and efforts made to convince them that with the conclusion of SALT-II the United States will be all but "defenseless." Fabrications are being launched, such as that the USSR is "to blame" for the fact that the peoples of southern Africa, enslaved by racism, are fighting for freedom or for the fact that the peoples of Afghanistan or Iran have decided to become masters of their own destinies.

It is not difficult to see why these forces are becoming hysterical: Many of their own selfish designs are collapsing. Certain multibillion-dollar military orders which promise superprofits are in danger of slipping through the hands of the bigwigs in the military-industrial complex. The groundlessness of the efforts of those who seek to increase war preparations under cover of the ballyhoo about the "communist threat" is being exposed.

Naturally, the achievement of agreement in principle on the main questions of the essence of a SALT-II treaty has been greeted positively in the world. Responses approving the forthcoming signing are coming in from many countries.

France, AFP reports, has always stated that it follows the SALT-II talks with interest and attention and wishes their favorable completion. Swedish Prime Minister Ullsten voiced great satisfaction at the agreement that has been reached and expressed the hope that "good foundations will be laid for subsequent talks." The new agreement, Italian Foreign Minister Forlani stated, offers a unique opportunity for the international community to achieve a breakthrough in curbing the arms race. It is reported from Tokyo that the Japanese Government has welcomed the achievement of agreement in principle on the new treaty.

The pages of the world press are full of positive responses. The West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, for instance, writes: "After the first agreement between the USSR and the United States, this is an important step forward. Equally important is the fact that Washington and Moscow have been able to arrive at the same view. The forthcoming meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter indicates the readiness of the world powers to follow the path of talks and prevent the undermining of the policy of detente."

Beijing's reaction is typically dissonant. As UPI reported, in a talk with American journalists Deng Xiaoping took up arms not only against the SALT-II treaty but against any possible agreement between the United States and the USSR.

However, the caravan is still moving forward. And in the United States itself the voices of those who say that time presses and the time for action has come are becoming considerably stronger.

The well-known U.S. politician G. Kennan writes: "Either we move forward boldly, confidently, acting with rich imagination and flexibly, toward the creation of a new type of mutual relations with the Soviet Union in the military sphere, or we subject ourselves and the rest of the civilized world to the terrible danger which the uncontrolled arms race entails."

Calling for the SALT-II talks to be brought to a successful conclusion, Professor Kistiakowskiy, whose name is widely known in scientific circles, not only in the United States, declares: [paragraph continues]

"We Americans are at a crossroads. Depending on the path we choose, we could be the winners, or we could pass up a rare opportunity in present times to achieve a certain degree of stability in an increasingly dangerous world." As public opinion polls in the United States confirm, such statements reflect the position of the majority of Americans.

This means that the U.S. politicians who are erecting obstacles in the path of this agreement are assuming a serious responsibility before their own people, and not only their own people. It is apposite to cite the phrase of an American senator, that it would be dangerous if the question of SALT were transformed into a "political football."

Our countries are at a crucial stage, when decisions are to be taken which will give the peoples of the USSR, the United States and the entire world grounds to look to the future with great optimism.

In Contradiction With Detente

One of the main political lessons the peoples have learned from the events of recent decades proclaims: You do not ask for peace, you earn it.

The arms race is continuing to cast a gloomy shadow over the processes taking place in the world. One of the main centers fanning this race has been and remains the North Atlantic alliance.

According to press reports, the defense ministers of NATO's Eurogroup will assemble in Brussels tomorrow for their routine conference. A long list has already been published of the types of weapons on purchases of which the conference is to decide, including guns, missile-launching installations, fighters, military helicopters and combat ships. Also significant are press reports that last year alone the antitank arsenal of NATO countries increased 25 percent.

In the years of the North Atlantic bloc's existence its members' military expenditure has totaled $2,602 billion. Nonetheless the militarists' appetites know no bounds. As is known, a year ago the NATO Council session in Washington adopted a program for further stepping up the bloc's preparations, on which they envisage spending up to another $80 billion in the next 10-15 years.

The very idea of the relaxation of international tension is unacceptable for the inspirers of this course. America's General Haig, who is apparently secretly dreaming of replacing the post of supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, which he is leaving, with that of the White House, declares gloomily from time to time: "Detente undermines the principles of NATO doctrine and strategy."

Unfortunately the burden of NATO ideas sometimes tells on certain figures whose names are more often associated with detente. Take, for instance, the recent address by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, at the party's conference in Muenster. He admitted the lack of any danger of a "Soviet attack on West Europe." But then, clearly contradicting himself, he asserted: It is necessary to take into account not only the intentions attributed to the other side but also its potential, and the latter, you see, "exceeds its defense requirements." Genscher went on to say that the wrecking of the SALT-II talks and the Vienna talks on limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe "could entail grave consequences." Nonetheless he came out against the establishment of "numerical ceilings" for armed forces by country. Why? Because, as it turns out, such a system would mean "discrimination against the Bundeswehr." The real state of affairs was clearly revealed in his speech at a Bundeswehr Command Staff conference on the North Sea island of Borkum, held last week. Everyone must be ready to defend themselves, he stated. "The United States," Genscher said, "is not a society for the preservation of Europe." [paragraph continues]

As if anyone was going to suspect a country of that, when, as NATO official statistics indicate, it has spent more than $1.6 trillion on military purposes in the last 30 years! A virtual appeal for an increase in the military might of the West German Bundeswehr somehow does not fit into the framework of Bonn's usual statements.

There is no need to mention that such a position does not promote the cause of political and military detente in Europe. It is in contradiction with the main trend in modern international life.

New Machinations by the Aggressor

"How many venomous barbs does this peace contain?" the Italian magazine L'ESPRESSO asked after the signing of the separate deal between Israel and Egypt. One answer to this question is provided by Israel's new piratical actions against Lebanon and the Palestinians living in that country.

Blood is again flowing here. In recent days Israeli warplanes have subjected the civilian population of south Lebanese territory to barbaric bombing. Israeli artillery has been brought into operation. Children, women and old men are again dying. These actions have been undertaken by Israeli ruling circles at a time when the United Nations is discussing that country's intervention in southern Lebanon.

Lebanese separatist armed forces, who embody the interests of this country's extreme rightwing forces, are participating in the Israeli aggressors' provocations. As is known, they go so far as to attempt to partition Lebanon and create in the south of this sovereign country a separatist "formation" which even aspires to "statehood". This activity coincides completely with Israel's expansionist plans.

The situation in Lebanon is a further illustration of the fact that the separate Cairo-Tel Aviv deal backed by Washington is leading the Near East region farther and farther away from a genuine peaceful settlement. The mines laid by the deal are beginning to detonate.

The forces which brought about the "Camp David-style" agreement are dissatisfied that the Arab world does not recognize this deal. U.S. imperialist circles, Zionism and Arab reaction are endeavoring to stifle Arab opposition to the deal and are trying to split the Arab world. They are pressuring Syria and Lebanon and blackmailing other Arab countries which reject the capitulationism.

However, these intrigues are encountering a growing rebuff.

Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said that Israel's actions are vile blackmail, an attempt to bring Lebanon to its knees and force it to adopt a stance which suits Israel. "Lebanon is absolutely devoted to the principle of Arab solidarity," he stressed, "and no threats, terrorist acts or repression will force it to renounce the destiny it shares with all the other Arabs."

The difficulties and complexities on the path to strengthening universal peace and insuring the free and independent development of the peoples are obvious. But they do not cause the slightest despondency in the ranks of those who have devoted themselves to the cause of peace and freedom. The world situation is coming more and more to favor the advocates of democracy and socialism. Soviet people, together with their numerous friends in all parts of the world, are filled with unswerving determination to make complete use of these possibilities in order to build a lasting, democratic peace in the interests of socialism and progress.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING ON LEBANON

LD160811 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 16, TASS--A meeting of the United Nations Security Council was held on Lebanon's request to discuss the situation in the south of Lebanon where the Israeli military and the right-wing Christian military formations they support are sabotaging the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon.

The Israeli military and right-wing Christian formations shell the positions of the United Nations forces, launch armoured forces against them, continue armed provocations against Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages.

In his speech at the meeting of the Security Council Vasco Futcher Pereira of Portugal expressed concern over the situation that had formed in Lebanon. He said that steps were taken in the recent days under the auspices of the Security Council to achieve the improvement of the situation.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

LD151038 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 15, TASS--The UN Commission on Disarmament went into its first working session. On the commission are representatives of all the member states of the international organization.

On the agenda is the discussion of elements of an all-embracing program for disarmament. Submitted to the commission are proposals and opinions about the programme. These have been sent in response to the request addressed to all the members of the community by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The Soviet Union's reply emphasises that the relaxation of international tensions can be really steady if it is substantiated by detente in the military field, i.e. by new concrete results in the field of restraining the arms race and in the field in disarmament.

The document sets forth concrete Soviet initiatives to curb the arms race. These are the proposals on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests, on strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states, a ban on development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and on a reduction of the military budgets of the states-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

As is pointed out in the Soviet Union's reply, a major condition for effectiveness of steps in the field of disarmament is participation by the broadest circle of states, particularly nuclear powers and countries which possess the most powerful armed forces, in the talks and agreements which are being worked out.

Cuba's reply draws attention, in particular, to necessity of regional agreements on disarmament and detente. The importance of establishing nuclear-free zones is noted. The Government of Cuba holds that elimination of foreign military bases would contribute to achieving concrete results in the field of disarmament. The reply of Finland, like those of many other countries, specially emphasises the urgency of taking concrete steps in restraining the race of nuclear armaments and other types of weapons of mass annihilation of people.

AFGHAN MINISTER ADDRESSES UNCTAD CONFERENCE IN MANILA

LD151954 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 15, TASS--Afghanistan's Minister of Trade Abdolgodaus Ghorbandi has spoken out in favour of a fundamental restructuring of the international economic relations with account for the interests of the developing countries, elimination from world trade of all forms of protectionism and discriminatory restrictions and establishment of an effective control over the activities of trans-national companies.

Speaking at the fifth session of the U.N. Conference of Trade and Development, the head of the Afghan delegation highly appreciated the assistance given by the socialist countries to the developing countries for the achievement by them of the basic goals of the social-economic construction. This support, he said, is determined by the essence of socialism and is based on principles of international solidarity. That is why it would not be correct, the minister stressed, to put the socialist countries on a par with the capitalist countries, who had for centuries subjected the developing countries to colonial oppression and thus are responsible for their economic backwardness.

WALDHEIM IN MOSCOW, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Kosygin

LD151740 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin today Secretary-General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim. Questions connected with activities of the United Nations organization and also other international problems were discussed at a talk which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Having pointed to the invariability of the Soviet Union's course for deepening the process of relaxation of international tension and spreading it to all parts of the world. Aleksey Kosygin particularly emphasized the priority significance of practical measures aimed at preventing war, at limiting the arms race, and at disarmament.

He pointed to the importance of further enhancing the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. The United Nations has the necessary possibilities for this, and these possibilities should be used to the utmost, as is envisaged in the Charter of that organization.

Touched upon during the talk were questions relating to the objective of eliminating the existing seats of tension and preventing new seats of tension.

Aleksey Kosygin pointed to the Soviet Union's invariable support for the efforts of the United Nations and its secretary-general aimed at ensuring international security and developing cooperation between states in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Kurt Waldheim expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's constant support of the United Nations Organization and for its initiatives aimed at deepening the process of international relaxation of tension and consolidation of peace.

Meets Korniyenko, Gromyko

LD151750 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who is touring a number of Asian countries, arrived in Moscow today. He was welcomed by First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko.

Kurt Waldheim was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, he visited the UN information center in Moscow and familiarized himself with its activities. In the evening he listened to Mussorgskiy's opera "Boris Godunov" at the Bolshoy Theater of the USSR. The guest was accompanied by Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

ECOSOC SESSION DISCUSSES AFRICA, CHILE, ISRAELI-OCCUPIED LANDS

LD151250 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 15, TASS--The spring session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) discussed here the progress of the fulfillment of the ten-year programme of actions against racialism and racial discrimination adopted in 1973. The session participants characterized the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes as serious threat to world peace and security, urged the states-members of the world community to increase all-round support to the fighters against racialism, apartheid and colonialism. ECOSOC condemned the support which the Western powers continue to render to the racialist regimes.

The session participants pointed to the growing repressions against the indigenous African population in the south of the continent. The council approved the work done by the Human Rights Commission to investigate the violation of human rights in Chile. One of the resolutions stresses the urgency of further efforts to uphold human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

ECOSOC charge the United Nations secretary ageneral with the organization next year of a seminar to study the unfavorable influence of the existing unfair international economic relations on the state of the developing nations.

As shown by the discussion at the ECOSOC session and the adopted documents, the overshelming majority of the 54 members of this main economic and social organ of the United Nations are convinced that a necessary prerequisite for mankind's genuine progress is liquidation of all forms of dependence and oppression, primarily of colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination and foreign domination. The curbing of the arms race and reduction of the huge military spendings could be a mighty accelerator of economic and social progress.

UN BODY OPPOSES S. AFRICA'S PLANS FOR NAMIBIAN PUPPET REGIME

LD150920 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 15, TASS--The United Nations Council for Namibia called upon the international community of nations not to recognize the puppet regime which the South African racists seek to establish on the illegally occupied territory. It was with anxiety and anger that the council learned, says a statement circulated here, that the South African authorities are going to grant extensive "legislative and executive power" to the so-called constitutional assembly in Windhoek.

Such a step utterly contradicts the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision, which would lead the country to genuine independence. Challenging the United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community, the Republic of South Africa is obviously heading for the setting up of a puppet regime in South-West Africa through which it plans to continue the colonial exploitation of the population and of the natural resources of the country. The United Nations Council for Namibia asked for the immediate release of the arrested Namibian patriots, including leaders and activists of SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organizations, recognized by the international community as the only representative of the people of that country. The council expressed its confidence that the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, reconvening on May 23rd for consideration of the question of Namibia, will discuss the consequences of the refusal by the Republic of South Africa to take into consideration the United Nations resolutions, and will take effective steps for the liquidation of the South African racists' illegal rule in Namibia.

AAPSO STATEMENT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD151444 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 15, TASS--In our days, it was stated by the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, the holding of international sports meets, just as exchange of cultural and spiritual values, is a means of strengthening international friendship and mutual understanding. This is why it is deeply symbolic that Moscow, the capital of the state that gives priority importance to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among all the peoples of the planet, is the organizer of the new Olympiad. Many pressmen from different countries of the world, who visited the Soviet capital recently, witnessed the extensive preparations for the future Olympiad, which will be held in a socialist state for the first time in history. The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, aware of the community of its goals with the lofty ends of the Olympic movement, expresses profound conviction that the 22nd Olympic games will be not only an outstanding sports event, but a bright festival of peace, friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples.

JAPAN-EEC NEGOTIATIONS YIELD NO RESULTS

LD141042 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 14, TASS--Negotiations between Japan and the Common Market on trade and economic problems have again yielded no results here. The delegation of the "Inner Nine," headed by Roy Denman, general director of the External Relations Commission of the European Communities Commission, was unable to secure any concessions from Tokyo, including on the main item of the agenda--reduction of the disproportion in trade between Japan and European Economic Community. Last year the Common Market's deficit in trade with the Far Eastern partner amounted to 6,400 million dollars. Noting the inability of the sides to find a mutually acceptable solution, the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI forecasts a new outburst of the "trade war" in the capitalist world, stressing that this will inevitably tell on the results of the forthcoming Tokyo meeting of the leaders of seven principal capitalist states.

COMMENTARY APPLAUDS SOVIET COOPERATION WITH MUSLIMS IN EAST

LD121400 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 May 79 LD

["Commentary by the prominent Soviet historian Viktor Bogolovskiy entitled: Lenin on the View of the Communists to Religion"]

[Text] Taking advantage of the religious controversy in Iran aroused, as pointed out by the Iranian press, by Western intelligence services and reactionary elements, imperialist propaganda is mounting a wicked anti-Soviet campaign in an attempt to ascribe to the innocent the offence committed by the criminal. It alleges that Moscow has a finger in the religious clashes and that the communists are hostile to Islam. What can be said in this respect? We have addressed this question to the prominent Soviet historian Viktor Bogolovskiy. He writes:

The allegations spread by the imperialists about the hostility of the communists to Islam is the biggest fabrication. The Soviet Communist Party formulates its attitude to religion on the basis of the teachings of the founder and leader of the party, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who taught the communists to instil into people the idea of holding views with a scientific spirit and only in a convincing manner without any coercion or discrimination against believers.

Even before the Great October Socialist Revolution, Lenin wrote that democratic socialism struggled for full freedom of belief and viewed with complete respect every sincere faith so long as it did not apply its teachings through violence or deception. Lenin stressed that every attempt must be made to avoid an insult to the feelings of the religious inhabitants.

Lenin's attitude to the religious Muslims can be clearly seen from the following: In December 1917, the People's Commissariat received a message from the conference of the Muslims of the Petrograd district saying that in the name of the realization of the aspirations of all Russian Muslim believers, it was hoped to return to them the Osman copy of the Koran kept in the general library of the state. Lenin, in his message to the people's commissar for educational affairs, ordered compliance with this request at once.

In the particular circumstances in which the Soviet republics of the east lived, the Leninist Communist Party displayed an exemplary wise attitude based on respect for the specific position of the working masses. Many religious Muslims actively cooperated with the communists in rebuilding a new life and in the struggle for socialism.

The Communist Party showed interest in the ulema--who were responsible for all the religious institutions; courts, schools, material wealth and large estates. For example, the Fifth Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party in September 1920 said that there was a progressive section among the ulema. The party congress believed that it was possible to use fully this section in Soviet institutions.

At present communists work side by side with religious believers in factory and field. They enjoy equal rights with other citizens in work, leisure, social insurance and free medical service.

The way of true democratic life of the socialist community is reflected in the principle that each one enjoys freedom of belief and religious faith, bearing in mind that the socialist Soviet system not only proclaims this freedom and right but also preserves them with the force of law under Article 52 of the new Soviet Constitution--that is, the right to practice the rites of any religion. It proscribes the fomentation of hostility and hatred toward religious faiths.

On 6 December 1917, the Soviet Government under Lenin defined its policy towards the Muslims of the countries of the East where Islam prevailed. At that time the government addressed the following special appeal: to all Muslims of Russia and the east. The appeal firmly denounced [tensesas heard] the colonial policy of world imperialism. The appeal which proclaimed its unconditional stand on the side of the Muslim workers stated that the imperialists demolished mosques and other places of worship and violated religious customs and rites. The Soviet Government declared: From now, their beliefs, customs and their national and cultural institutions shall be free and preserved.

The Soviet state has been pursuing for over 60 years a consistent course based on the strengthening of the internationalist alliance with the countries of Asia and Africa. There is no obstacle in the path of developing friendly relations between them and the USSR which is led by the CPSU. As far as the communists are concerned, the political barrier is not between believers and nonbelievers, but between exploiters and exploited, between the forces of war and enslavement and the forces of peace and progress. The Marxist-Lenists highly appreciate the great contribution which is being made by the religious Muslims of Iran and the Muslims of other countries to the cause of the national liberation movement and the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress. They have struggled and are still struggling for close and fruitful cooperation with the Muslims of the east.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES ADDITIONAL AID FOR ISRAEL

LD152036 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The U.S. Senate has approved by a majority vote the request of the U.S. administration for the appropriation of 4.8 billion dollars for "additional aid" to Israel and Egypt. This is some sort of payment to Cairo and Tel Aviv for the signing with the mediation of the United States of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Voting in Senate was preceded by statements by high-ranking figures of the administration, including U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown. They showed that the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli deal is an important part of the imperialist plans for creating an anti-communist alliance in the Middle East, a "spring-board" for building up U.S. military presence in that area.

The Senate has also adopted a resolution calling on the U.S. President to press ahead for the establishment by the Western states of a financial fund for the implementation of the separate treaty. In the opinion of observers, the demarche of the Senate was necessitated by the actual rejection by the allies of the United States, in the first place by Western Europe and Japan of active support for the separate deal. In addition, the United States would like to shift onto their shoulders a part of the financial burden in connection with the payment for the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. According to the press, the separate deal will cost the United States a total of 10-15 billion dollars. Meanwhile, public opinion polls have shown that more than 70 per cent of Americans object against such a payment, which will be done in the final analysis at their expense.

BREZHNEV, CARTER SEND MESSAGES TO ART EXHIBITION IN U.S.

LD111106 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 11, TASS--The exhibition "Masterpieces of Italian Art From the Collection of the State Hermitage" opened in a ceremony on Thursday in the National Art Gallery of Washington.

The exhibition was opened by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev. He read out the message of greetings of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to visitors of the exhibitions "Masterpieces of Italian Art From the Collection of the State Hermitage" and "Treasures From the Museums of the Moscow Kremlin". The message was very warmly received by those present.

Though our countries are separated by vast distances, they are facing urgent problems that can be settled only by joint efforts of our governments and peoples, Petr Demichev said. These are above all the problems of limitation of the arms race, of strengthening of peace and security. Cultural relations between our countries play an important role in creating the climate of trust and mutual understanding. The given exhibition is another step along this road. The missionof lofty art has something in common with the mission of politics guided by good will: They are shaping the common language of trust and mutual understanding between peoples. The Soviet Union and its foreign policy, each of its new initiatives are aimed at consolidating the positions of peace and cooperation, at opening new ways for improvement of Soviet-American relations, Petr Demichev said.

The message from President of the United States Carter was also published here. The message says that the exhibition of masterpieces of Italian art from the collection of the Leningrad Hermitage is an important cultural event. This exhibition, the message says, is a tangible evidence of the benefits that are provided by the widening of cultural cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union that took place in recent years. This exhibition attests to the important contribution of such measures to a better understanding of art and deepening of mutual understanding among nations.

Director of the National Gallery Carter Brown stressed in his speech the great cultural importance of the exhibition that will be displayed not only in Washington but also in Los Angeles and New York. He toasted to the health of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Prominent American industrialist and public leader Armand Hammer who played an important role in organising the exhibition also spoke at the ceremony.

Eleven paintings by artists of Italian Renaissance of the 15th-16th centuries are displayed at the exhibition "Masterpieces of Italian Art". Among them are canvases by Titian, Raphael, Conegliano, Del Sarto and others. The greatest interest is shown here in Leonardo va Vinci's painting "Madonna Benois".

In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Armand Hammer expressed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for his assistance in organizing the exhibition and for his warm message of greetings. It is precisely Leonid Brezhnev's generosity that made it possible to show these wonderful works of art in America, he said. There can hardly be a better time for the opening of the exhibition than the present time when the arrangement about the SALT-II agreement has at last been reached between the two countries.

PLAN TO RESTRICT ENTRY OF SOCIALIST TRADE UNION OFFICIALS HIT

LD161222 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] As has already been reported, the U.S. Senate has decided to restrict entry into America of representatives of trade unions from the socialist countries, as well as of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Entry visas can be given to them only on special permission of the state secretary and attorney general. Now a comment by our news analyst Viktor (Yannicheyev) and this is what he writes:

By their action the American senators have shown a total disregard of stipulations in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, and that act contains recommendations for expanding exchanges of delegations, ideas and information between East and West. What broader cooperation can one speak of if the American legislators consider representatives of trade unions from the socialist countries as undesirable guests and shut their country's door to them.

Some senators may argue that the stipulations of the Helsinki conference have no legal force and for this reason they are not binding. This is partly so, just as it is also true that allegiance to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords amounts ultimately to allegiance to peace and easing of world tensions. Millions upon millions of Americans apparently realize this as they favor abolition of such discriminatory restrictions. One cannot get along with other nations by resorting to such measures.

The measure the Senate has approved has been criticized incidentally even by prominent senators themselves. For example, George McGovern declared the Senate, which was fond of loudly urging other nations to observe the Helsinki accords, had displayed by this act the entire falsity and cynicism of such declarations. But then, Senator McGovern's statement is no revelation. We still remember the days when in a bid to safeguard human rights on a global scale, the United States shut its doors to representatives willingly opened them to dictator Somoza of Nicaragua and the leader of the Rhodesian racists Ian Smith.

Why are some American senators inclined to regard a stay in their country of representatives of the socialist nations as almost a threat to America's national security? Is it possible that some men on Capitol Hill are concerned that such meetings may spread doubts among Americans in the advantage of the capitalist system over the socialist? Strange as it may seem, many Americans still do not know that in the socialist countries there is no unemployment, that men and women enjoy equal rights. They are unaware of many other things about us.

KENNEDY, CHURCH ASK CARTER TO REVISE TIES WITH CHILE

LD151018 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 15, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Yevgeniy Yegorov, reports:

The president of Chile's Supreme Court on Monday passed a ruling, refusing the extradition to the United States of three leaders of the Chilean secret police "DINA," charged with organizing the murder of Orlando Letelier, a distinguished Chilean statesman of the times of the Popular Unity Government, United States news agencies report from Santiago. He was perfidiously killed on September 22, 1976, in Washington by "DINA" mercenaries.

In connection with this ruling by the fascist junta's court, the national coordinating centre of solidarity with Chile issued a statement, urging Washington immediately to break off diplomatic, military and commercial relations with the Pinochet regime. The statement also calls for an inquiry into the financial contacts of North American banks with the anti-popular regime, since loans from those banks enabled the fascist junta to stage the murder of Letelier and other distinguished leaders of the Popular Unity Government.

Senator Edward Kennedy and the chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church sent a letter to President Carter asking for a revision of United States policy vis-a-vis Chile and for an end to any aid to the dictatorial regime, including arms supplies. The senator also demanded the recall from Santiago of the United States ambassador and of the entire American military personnel serving at the United States Embassy in Chile.

The same demand was voiced by Representative Tom Harkin in whose opinion the junta's refusal of the extradition of the three Chilean secret police leaders meant that the Pinochet regime was boasting of its impunity before world opinion.

U.S.-PRC TRADE AGREEMENT LEAVES ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

LD160125 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Vadim Biryukov commentary]

[Text] Our commentary by Vadim Biryukov concerns the U.S.-Chinese trade agreement signed in Beijing.

The signing of the agreement [words indistinct] U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, leaves Beijing she can hardly be overoptimistic about the prospect of trade with China. Beijing, of course, has shown a good deal of interest in trade with the Americans. The Chinese are prepared to buy almost anything from needles to aircraft carriers. However, the wishes of Beijing's leaders are not matched by their ability to pay. A number of Western firms, including American, have been told that some contracts are being delayed and others are being reduced in value. Small wonder, since it's clear that China has little to offer to the United States by way of financial and economic guarantees of trade with that country.

According to some reports China has only $2-4 billion in currency reserves. Export revenue has never exceeded $10 billion in recent years. But according to American estimates Beijing will be short of a monumental $200 billion if it's to back all the agreements reached during the visit to the United States by Deng Xiaoping. The journal BUSINESS AMERICA notes in this connection that Beijing's requests to Western companies have already outstripped its ability to pay for loans either in cash or raw materials.

By all indications many American businessmen are beginning to realize that their hopes for early profits from trade with China are groundless. The Washington POST notes that besides the U.S. business community is sure that the top echelon of the Beijing leadership is reconsidering trade with the West and other related questions. It's being suggested that by 1985 China will have to halve its purchases of heavy equipment and new technology. China will be able to afford only $40 billion for the purpose instead of $85 billion, as previously expected. NEWSWEEK magazine comments that China's month-long invasion of Vietnam explains why Beijing is reviewing its economic plans. While the Sino-Vietnamese conflict hasn't yet been resolved because of China's position, Beijing's leaders are making public declarations of their readiness to take new military action against Vietnam and Laos. The U.S. business community is aware of the fact that China cannot be a reliable trade partner as long as it pursues such policies. The trade agreement signed in Beijing can hardly do anything to modify this attitude toward China on the part of the U.S. business community.

JAPAN PLANS TO STRENGTHEN SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

LD152254 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 15 May 79 LD

["Japanese Military Machine Strengthened--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, TASS--The Japanese National Defence Agency has worked out a plan for increasing the reserves of the "Self-Defence Forces." The plan provides for increasing the strength of the reservists corps, now at 40,000 up to 180,000 people.

Also envisaged is a broader framework for recruiting the reservists. While previously only those servicemen were recruited who had undergone training in the "Self-Defence Forces." At present "all those wishing" are recruited. Thus, according to AKAHATA, the "Self-Defence Force" reserve may now be joined by members of right-wing organisations who have lately appreciably stepped up their activities. In this connection, the newspaper stresses, there exists a danger that these right-wing elements might be mobilised for suppressing democratic forces and imposing a militaristic spirit on the country.

By now Japan has already created a powerful military machinery. The "Self-Defence Force" now numbers 260,000 soldiers and officers. It has at its disposal modern weapons and other military gear including missiles, long-range artillery pieces, tanks, armoured vehicles, aircraft and helicopters, submarines and surface ships. Japan's spending on the armed forces now runs into astronomical figures. Thus, under the five-year plan of strengthening the "Self-Defence Force" (1980-1984) 13,000,000 million yen have been allocated. The Japanese military are advocating a further build-up of the country's armed forces and strengthening the military alliance between Japan and the United States.

The country's democratic public demands a curb on the arms race and abrogation of the Japanese-American security treaty.

ROK MILITARY EXERCISES CREATE 'MILITARY PSYCHOSIS'

LD160212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May--TASS--The piercing wail of the sirens was heard today on the streets of South Korean towns and villages. The Seoul regime is carrying out its latest military exercises which cover the territory of the entire country. Repeating the hackneyed lie about "the threat from the north," the dictator Pak Chong-hui is trying to drive the entire civilian population of South Korea into these exercises. In 36 large towns, including Seoul and 22 industrial areas, a nighttime blackout has been introduced. For 2 days--17-18 May--naval exercises will be conducted off the western coast.

Whipping up military psychosis and stepping up the country's militarization are component parts of the policy of the South Korean regime. But this policy has recently taken on a specially provocative character. Pak Chong-hui's regime is increasing purchases of arms abroad.

As the paper NODONG SINMUN notes, the aim of this dangerous commotion in the south of the Korean Peninsula is to whip up tension and to extend indefinitely the presence of American troops in South Korea.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON JCP-CPSU SUMMIT MEETING

OW150133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 15 May 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (KYODO)--Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the Japan Communist Party, left for home Monday after failing to reach final agreement on the holding of a summit meeting between Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Prior to his departure, Nishizawa said a decision is expected to be made on the summit in the near future. Nishizawa had been visiting Moscow since May 6 to hold preparatory talks with Soviet party officials on the summit. He met with Mikhail Suslov, member of the Soviet party's Politburo, Monday morning and held discussions on matters of mutual interest. He had also met with other officials during his stay and exchanged views on the international situation and relations between the two parties.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS BEGIN

LD141245 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 14, TASS--Consultations at working level between Foreign Ministry of the USSR and the Foreign Ministry of Japan opened here today. The parties to the consultations are Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin and Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan Matsuo Takashima. In the course of the consultations the sides will discuss questions of the international situation and Soviet-Japanese relations.

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN NAKHODKA--A delegation of the DPRK's Najin City Korean Workers Party Committee arrived in Nakhodka today. The delegation will familiarize itself with organizational and ideological work among workers collectives and experiences in supervising economic and public activities as well as with organization of socialist competition and the system of political and economic education. The delegation will meet with port workers, ship repair workers, fishermen, construction workers and other workers. Today the delegation was received by gorkom Secretary Nikolay Dmitriyevich Bukhantsev. The delegation also visited the DPRK Consulate General in Nakhoda and made a tour of the city. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 15 May 79 OW]

CIA PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE IN AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD151648 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States is taking direct part in organizing undermining activities against Afghanistan. According to the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI. At present 20 special camps have been created in Pakistan along the Afghan border and they are under the control of the American Central Intelligence Agency. Counterrevolutionaries opposed to the people's power in Afghanistan are going through military training at these camps.

Other data has lately been published in the foreign press revealing the unsavoury role that the American CIA plays in the organization of various plots against the Afghan people. In particular, it has been established that the headquarters of counterrevolutionary forces is situated in Peshawar in a house that American officials are renting. Regular meetings take place in this house between Afghan counterrevolutionary chiefs and staff members of the CIA. During these meetings CIA operatives duly instruct the reactionaries on methods of conducting their undermining activities against the lawful Afghan Government and the local bodies of people's power.

The Americans are also maintaining radio contact from this house with all the military camps and sabotage gangs that have been sneaked into Afghan territory. The results of the undermining activities launched by the CIA agents and their henchmen can be seen very clearly. Hundreds of Afghans were killed and tortured during the rebellion in the town of Herat and in its vicinity. There have been armed attacks, bomb explosions and arson. There you have but some of the so-called achievements of the foreign and domestic reactionaries. The bandits and terrorists arrested on Pakistani territory have revealed that the task placed before them was to destroy representatives of the revolutionary bodies of power without any discrimination, as well as members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Attention is drawn to the fact that as soon as new evidence is available of the anti-Afghan activities of the CIA, with whom, incidentally, the secret services of certain other Western powers, as well as China, are operating, the more fierce do the attacks become of Western mass media against the internal and external policy of Afghanistan. For example, the Afghan newspaper KABUL TIMES, criticized the hostile propaganda that the BBC is spreading. The newspaper wrote the other day that the broadcasts of the BBC are aimed at distracting world public opinion from the anti-Afghan activities of the imperialist and reactionary forces and they are also aimed at provoking tensions in Afghanistan itself.

AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS AFGHANISTAN, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD151301 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 May 79 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of communique "On an AUCCTU Delegation Visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus paid a friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] 25 April through 6 May 1979 at the invitation of the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions.

During its visit to that country the delegation participated in the celebrations commemorating the first anniversary of the April revolution and the 1 May Day of international solidarity among working people. [paragraph continues]

The delegation also became acquainted with the working and everyday conditions of Afghan working people and the work of the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions and local trade union organizations and visited a number of enterprises, establishments and sites.

Questions of further developing cooperation between Soviet and Afghan trade unions were discussed in the talks between the AUCCTU delegation and leaders of the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. An exchange of opinions was held on topical problems of the international trade union movement and the current world situation.

The Soviet delegation told the leaders of the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions about the main areas of activity of Soviet trade unions and their role in economic and cultural building and in resolving social questions, about progress in resolving the tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress and about the international activity of Soviet trade unions for the purpose of consolidating unity of action in the world trade union movement.

The leaders of the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions told the delegation about progress in trade union building in Afghanistan and in the development of the April revolution at the current stage. Also, they discussed practical steps aimed at socioeconomic transformations and the Afghan people's struggle in defense of the gains of the revolution and against imperialist and reactionary intrigues. The AUCCTU delegation voiced the solidarity of Soviet trade unions with this struggle.

The sides unanimously stated that the strengthening of ties between the working people and the trade unions of the USSR and the DRA is based on the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA signed in December 1978 by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council.

The AUCCTU and the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions are determined to expand cooperation between USSR and DRA trade unions through trade union exchanges both at the level of trade union centers and at the level of sectoral trade unions, factory, plant and local trade union committees, through lecturers, information materials and periodicals and by organizing trade union seminars in both countries and providing Afghan trade union representatives with the opportunity to acquire trade union and higher education.

The two sides agreed to cooperate closely within the framework of the WFTU and the world progressive trade union movement and also in the ILO, to hold periodic bilateral consultations and to implement joint initiatives on questions of mutual interest.

Exchanging opinions on topical questions connected with the international trade union and labor movement, the AUCCTU and the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions expressed the need to strengthen trade union cooperation by striving wholeheartedly for the unity of action of the world trade union movement.

In examining the most important problems of today from the trade union movement's viewpoint the AUCCTU and the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions expressed satisfaction at their coincidence of positions on questions relating to the struggle for peace, disarmament, relaxation of international tension and insuring the peoples' rights to free and independent development.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of the development of trade union cooperation among Asian countries through the staging of Asian trade union conferences, seminars and colloquiums on socioeconomic questions. [paragraph continues]

The sides noted that preparing and convening a broad-based Asian trade union conference on socioeconomic questions with the participation of trade unions of various political orientations and international allegiances would accord with the interests of that continent's working people and trade unions and would contribute to their struggle against reactionary and discordant forces and for peace, security and cooperation among the peoples in Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet and Afghan trade unions resolutely condemned the expansionist policy of the current Chinese leaders and the armed aggression organized by them against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and they express fraternal solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle for their country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The AUCCTU and the Central Board of DRA Trade Unions believe that working people of all countries should maintain vigilance in the face of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist intrigues. The front of international reactionary forces must be opposed by a unified, solid alliance of today's revolutionary forces--the world system of socialism and the international labor and national liberation movement. The two trade union centers expressed confidence that the development of Soviet-Afghan trade union links and cooperation will serve as an effective contribution to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between working people in the Soviet Union and the DRA in the interests of the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ADDRESSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE

LD152146 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 15, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan advocates peaceful coexistence and noninterference into internal affairs of other states. We express solidarity with the international working class movement and the national democratic movements of peoples of the world. This has been stated by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin at an international conference on expansion of economic cooperation between developing countries that has opened in the Afghan capital. Taking part in the conference are Algeria, Cuba, India, Libya, Nigeria, and a number of other countries. The responsibility of developing countries to the peoples, the speaker said, is to live in friendship and fraternity, to wage resolute struggle against imperialism, any forms of manifestation of colonialism and exploitation. The prime minister highly appreciated the technical-economic assistance being rendered to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the basis of full equality and mutual respect. Our relations with the great northern neighbour--the USSR, said Hafizollah Amin, can serve as an example of friendship and goodneighbourliness to all countries of the world. The Afghan people, said Hafizollah Amin, expresses interest in establishing relations friendship and cooperation with all states. We receive with profound satisfaction the assistance from the countries which express the sincere desire to see our revolutionary objectives realized. The holding of the conference in Kabul will make it possible to still further enhance cooperation between developing countries which have many features in common. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki sent a message of greetings to the participants in the conference. The message stresses that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, relying on the principles of the policy of non-alignment, strives for development of relations of friendship with all peoples of the world. It advocates the deepening of cooperation between the developing countries, denounces interference into their internal affairs.

24TH ANNIVERSARY OF KAMPUCHEAN-USSR DIPLOMATIC TIES HAILED

BK151311 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 13 May 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 13 May diplomatic relations between the USSR and Kampuchea entered their 24th year. These relations have laid a strong foundation for the friendly cooperation between the two peoples, and they are continuing to develop further. The Soviet people have always sided with the policy of the Kampuchean state for the defense of national independence and national sovereignty. The USSR has provided aid to Kampuchea for its economic and cultural development. In particular, it has helped the Kampuchean people build a technological institute and the Soviet-Kampuchean Friendship Hospital in Phnom Penh. This has helped Kampuchea in the field of education and public health.

After the brilliant 7 January victory of the Kampuchean people over the dictatorial and blood-stained regime of the Beijing henchmen and following the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the history of Soviet-Kampuchean relations has entered a new era. Since then, the young Kampuchean Republic has been faced with the difficult task of dealing with the consequences of criminal Maoist experiments. This task consists in quickly achieving normalization of the people's life.

In an address to a solemn meeting in Phnom Penh to mark the 17 April national day, Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, remarked that the close militant solidarity between Kampuchea and other socialist countries, and especially the USSR, is of special and utmost significance for settling the current problems. The Soviet people have wholeheartedly welcomed and were the first people to support the struggle of the young Kampuchean state administration for normalizing the people's life and its effort to rehabilitate the national economy and production.

The USSR has fully understood the most difficult situation in Kampuchea and the innumerable difficulties to be overcome by the Kampuchean people. The Soviet people have agreed and are ready to provide aid in accordance with their capability in support of the fraternal Kampuchean people. The idea and spirit of the Soviet people has been described in the greetings message that the Soviet leaders sent to Comrade Heng Samrin on the occasion of the Kampuchean national day.

In this greetings message, the Soviet leaders wrote: We are convinced that the People's Republic of Kampuchea, relying on the support and assistance of the USSR, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, other countries in the socialist community and that of the progressive people in the world, will succeed in overcoming all the serious consequences resulting from the oppressive regime of the Beijing lackeys and their protectors, and will surely succeed in building a prosperous life in conformity with the desires of the Kampuchean people.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN SHIBAYEV RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART

LD151736 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--A talk was held in Moscow today between Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR, and a delegation of the Federation of Trade Unions for National Salvation of Kampuchea led by the Chairman of the federation, member of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea Meas Somnang.

Questions of development of fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Kampuchean trade unions, topical problems of the international trade union movement were discussed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PRC ATTEMPTING TO SET THAILAND AGAINST VIETNAM

LD151406 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Frolkin writes:

It has long been known that the stirring up of hostility between states, and the efforts to set them against one another are one of the main "methods" of Beijing's foreign policy. Lately, the efforts of the Chinese leadership, which lost the springboard in Kampuchea, which was intended for a subsequent blow at countries of Southeast Asia, and which suffered a defeat in the military venture against Socialist Vietnam, are aimed at drawing other states of the region into its orbit.

The device by means of which Beijing provocateurs seek to achieve their goal is not new: attempts to set Thailand against neighboring Vietnam by spreading the fabrication that Thailand, you see, is being threatened with an 'aggression' on the part of the SRV. Vietnam, as is well known, consistently pursues the cause towards goodneighbourliness in relations with its neighbours. But what do Beijing slanderers care for real facts: Through the mouth of a high-ranking official of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Song Zhiguang, they declared recently that 'if Vietnam invades Thailand, China will aid Thailand'.

Meanwhile in Manila where the fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is taking place, the messenger of the overthrown Pol Pot regime expressed 'gratitude' to Thailand for its 'friendly attitude' towards so-called 'Khmer Rouge' (this is how the surviving Pol Pot men, who are Beijing's direct agents in Kampuchea, are called in China.

The efforts of certain elements in Thailand itself have been enlisted for the purpose of stepping up instigatory activity. Beijing's striving to stir up hostility between Thailand and the SRV is so great that certain circles are even prepared (be it if only on paper) to reanimate the aggressive bloc of SEATO which is known to have ingloriously ceased to exist way back in 1975.

One cannot fail to note also that the provocative fuss launched by Beijing with a view to setting Thailand and the SRV against each other and to sowing the seeds of distrust and hostility between the two neighbouring countries is being encouraged by certain forces in the West. Some American newspapers systematically published deliberately false reports that Thai border towns and villages are being shelled from Kampuchea's territory and that Vietnamese rockets are being moved close to the Kampuchean-Thailand border, etc.

It is quite evident that now that favourable conditions have come about for a stabilization of the situation in the area of Southeast Asia, Beijing is seeking to drive a wedge between Vietnam, Laos, and People's Kampuchea, on the one hand, and the ASEAN member states, on the other.

In essence Beijing leaders and those who are encouraging them intend to hinder the process of development of relations of goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between Southeast Asian countries.

It is in place here to recall that the setting up of the ASEAN in the August of 1967, at the height of the "Cultural Revolution" in China proved to a certain extent a reaction by Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines to Beijing leaders' attempts at overthrowing the governments in those countries and at imposing Maoism on them by making use of Chinese emigrants' communities, the so-called Huaqiao, as the 'fifth column'.

Over the period of time that has passed since, Beijing has not abandoned the strategic hegemonistic goals of its policy in Southeast Asia although China does pretend to be the ASEAN'S "friend" and even assumes the role of a self-styled 'protector' of Thailand. As the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote, Thailand is chosen as a 'door' to the so-called 'Chinese corridor' in South and Southeast Asia, corridor which would serve to the Maoists as a place d'armes for an interference in the internal affairs of independent states situated in the region. The dangerous policy, indeed.

MULTINATIONALS CAUSE DROP IN INDONESIA'S OIL INCOME

LD151638 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, May 15, TASS--Reduction in the receipts from oil exports placed in jeopardy the plans for the economic development and the implementation of a number of important social programmes of Indonesia. According to statistics, the country's incomes from the sale of oil were reduced by 500 million dollars in 1978. Indonesia is one of the wealthiest countries of the world for reserves of natural resources. Because of the machinations of international monopolies, that are dictating prices and also the rate of production and marketing of minerals, Indonesia is constantly suffering financially. One of the main tasks of maintaining economic independence--early industrialisation--encounters resistance from foreign monopolies which, taking advantage of the "open doors policy", have struck firm roots in the Indonesian economy. Pumping out fabulous profits, they try hard to keep Indonesia as a raw material appendage of the industrially developed capitalist countries.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE SPECIALISTS IN HAIPHONG--For the past 2 months a large group of port workers, machine operators and port specialists from Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Vanino and Korsakov have been working in Haiphong Port, rendering assistance to the Vietnamese port workers in mastering modern work methods and organizing transloading processes. So far, the Soviet port workers have already processed more than 70,000 tons of cargo and dispatched more than 14,000 tons of this cargo by railroad to the country's interior. As a result of the well organized work of the Far Eastern port workers, the motorship Georgiy Chicherin has been processed 228 hours ahead of plan, the motorship Kapitan Kushnarevskiy 204 hours ahead of plan and the motorship Mednogorsk 120 hours ahead of plan. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 30 Apr 79 OW]

CRANES FOR SRV--The Komsomolsk materials handling equipment plant has completed assembling a 10-ton bridge electric crane for the SRV. This is the third hoisting mechanism to be supplied to the SRV since the beginning of the year. Two more hoisting mechanisms will be supplied to the SRV during the fourth quarter. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW]

TITO'S 15 MAY SPEECH TO YUGOSLAV FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CITED

LD152046 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 15 May 79 LD

["In Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 15, TASS--The Federal Assembly sat in session today to examine the report of the Presidency about some of the problems of the socio-economic development of the country and Yugoslavia's foreign policy activities. The document notes the fruitful activity of the Yugoslav president, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito on the international level, stresses the major importance of his meetings and negotiations with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, with other heads of state for the development of friendly relations, deepening mutual trust and discussing the major problems of today.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the report says, rely on and develop on the basis of the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement as well as on the basis of documents adopted during the meetings between Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Brezhnev. These meetings have made a vast contribution to the development and improvement of the Yugoslav-Soviet relations and all-round cooperation which has been crowned with important results.

The report gives a positive assessment to Yugoslavia's relations with Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and other socialist countries. Noted, among others, is the steady development of the economic cooperation of Yugoslavia with the CMEA member countries which account for 42 percent of the Yugoslav exports.

Speaking about the report of the Presidium of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito stressed that the leading role of the socialist forces headed by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is further consolidated in the country. This was clearly confirmed at the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Referring to the foreign policy activities of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito said that Yugoslavia would continue to further develop the friendly relations with other countries. This aim is served by my friendly visit to the USSR due to begin tomorrow as well as the meetings scheduled for this year of Yugoslav leaders with the leaders of other countries, he pointed out.

YUGOSLAVS SEE 'UPWARD TREND' IN COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD152322 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] We begin the program with a report by our Belgrade correspondent, Aleksandr Shakhin, who writes that the visit to the USSR of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and his forthcoming meetings with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are arousing great interest amongst the Yugoslav public. The meetings between the two leaders are considered in Yugoslavia to be an important stage in our all-round cooperation, the correspondent emphasizes. As Mirko Kalezic, spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stressed, the latest meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev will without doubt be of great significance both for the mutual relations between the two countries, and also on the broader scale.

Also stressed is the fact that the summit meeting is to be held at a time of positive development of relations between the two countries in all spheres, on the mutually-accepted principled basis. Life itself proves, correspondent Shakhin goes on, that Soviet-Yugoslav links are becoming increasingly meaningful and fruitful. This appraisal is given in speeches by leaders of the LCY, in statements by members of the government and economic leaders.

Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, for instance, has stated that the economic links with the USSR are characterized by an exceptional dynamism. In the current 5-year period, ending in 1980, trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia will increase two and a half times compared with the preceding 5 years and will amount to $14 billion. Dozens of industrial projects, hydroelectric power stations, metallurgical and petrochemical enterprises, mines and much more are being built or reconstructed with the technical participation of the USSR. Yugoslav construction engineers have already built in the USSR a number of hotels. It is not only the intensity of cooperation which is characteristic, but also the fact that in this cooperation long-term mutually-beneficial economic cooperation in a series of industries occupies a major place. For instance, the factories of the Djuro Djakovic, Energoinvest, Litostroy associated enterprises have begun, in cooperation with Soviet partners, to manufacture equipment for nuclear power stations. For many years already, successful cooperation has been conducted between the Kragujevac Orvena Zastava works and the Volga automobile factory in Tolyatti, which produces Lada cars.

Alongside the economic contacts, Soviet-Yugoslav scientific, technical and cultural links are developing. Our correspondent writes that in Yugoslavia, it is considered that cooperation with the Soviet Union is developing with an upward trend, and stresses that it rests on the tried and trusted principles of equality, noninterference and mutual respect for experience. These principles are confirmed at each summit meeting between Soviet and Yugoslav leaders. The Yugoslav public and press express their conviction that the forthcoming visit to the USSR by Comrade Tito will be a great stage in the development of Yugoslav-Soviet links, our Belgrade correspondent Aleksandr Shakhin concludes.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CSSR LEADERS

LD111335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR;

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR;

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, all the Soviet people and ourselves personally, we send the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the CSSR Government, Czechoslovak communists and the fraternal Czechoslovak people warm, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday, the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders. The rout of fascism and the victory of the Czechoslovak working people over reaction and the creation of organs of people's power opened up broad possibilities for the implementation of the deep democratic and social transformations in the country, building a new social system of socialism.

Over the years of socialist construction, in particular the past decade, the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the working intelligentsia of the CSSR under the leadership of their Communist Party have achieved outstanding successes in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres of social life. Broad prospects have been opened up before the working people of Czechoslovakia. They look with confidence to the future. Thanks to its principled peace-loving foreign policy, Socialist Czechoslovakia has won a high authority in the international arena. Consistently coming out in favor of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, the CSSR takes an active part in the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA organizations and makes a weighty contribution to the cause of deepening the process of international detente.

We are glad that the time-tested fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our peoples, parties and states, based on the indissoluble principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are with each year strengthening and fruitfully developing. The Soviet people are convinced that it will be so in the future, too. The close interaction of our countries and peoples serve well the cause of consolidating the international position of socialism and strengthening peace throughout the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, all the fraternal people of the CSSR and their vanguard, the Communist Party, great new successes in constructing a developed socialist society. Long live and flourish the eternal indissoluble friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

USTINOV GREETS CSSR'S DZUR ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD151049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense:

Esteemed comrade minister:

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces I cordially congratulate you and all Czechoslovak servicemen on the 34th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and combat cooperation, tempered in the common struggle against fascism and for Czechoslovakia's freedom, became the basis of the unbreakable fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armies of the USSR and the CSSR in the postwar period.

On the CSSR national holiday I wish the Czechoslovak People's Army personnel new successes in combat and political training in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of the CSSR and the entire socialist community, in the name of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

GRISHIN RECEIVES PRAGUE PARTY COMMITTEE HEADED BY KAPEK

LD151206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ Committee headed by Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, arrived in Moscow on 14 May at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation was met at the airport by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials. Later the same day the delegation was received by Comrade Grishin.

POLAND'S KRUCZEK HEADS DEIEGATION VISITING MOSCOW

LD141419 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--A delegation of the Polish Sejm, led by Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, vice chairman of Poland's Council of State, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Wladyslaw Kruczek on behalf of the Polish people conveyed cordial congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of his re-election as the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the friendly conversation which was held in a cordial atmosphere, it was pointed out that the all-round cooperation between the peoples of the two countries assumed an increasingly closer character with every passing year. Confidence was expressed that the visit by the Polish parliamentarians will serve further development and strengthening of the all-round cooperation, fraternal friendship between the two countries and the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

Parliamentarians in Minsk

LD151328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] The Sejm delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Kruczek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the republic's State Council and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, arrived in Minsk today. In the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium a comradely talk was held with the Polish delegation. The Polish parliamentarians laid a wreath at the memorial to Soviet partisans and visited the museum house of the First Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress.

SHITIKOV AT SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEETING

LD141117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] An international meeting of leaders and activists of Soviet-Polish and Polish-Soviet friendship societies has begun in Svetlogorsk, the health resort situated on the Kaliningrad coast. Its aim is to generalize the experience of work concerning internationalistic upbringing of working people. The program of the meeting, which will last several days, includes visits to enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningradskaya Oblast and the Olsztynskaya Voivodship. Reports on the work of the Soviet and Polish societies were delivered by their leaders: Shitikov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Szydlak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

MORE REPORTAGE ON NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS BRUSSELS MEETING

Participants Welcome SALT-II

LD151704 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 15 May 79 LD

["Contrary to Demands of the Time"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 15, TASS--According to a communique of the meeting of the NATO Eurogroup published here, defence ministers welcomed a report on the reaching by the USSR and the USA on an understanding in principle on the basic questions of the essence of the talks on strategic arms limitation.

At the same time the course of the meeting showed that NATO countries intend to continue the policy which is largely determined by armaments build-up. The participants in the meeting expressed their resolve to continue working toward enhancing the military potentials of their countries in the framework of the alliance. The communique notes that they also emphasized the importance of continuing the effort aimed at modernizing and perfecting their armed forces.

As usual, NATO politicians tried to justify such pronouncements by "concern" over the growth of the military might of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. But, going by press reports, it is precisely member-countries of the Eurogroup that are actually planning to make in 1979 another step in the arms race. Specifically, the arsenal of anti-tank missiles in those countries is to be increased by 25 per cent. It is also planned to purchase over 200 anti-aircraft missile systems, more than 400 planes and helicopters, 150 cannons, 14 warships.

The Committee of NATO Defense Planning started working here. On its agenda are questions of modernizing nuclear missile weapons deployed in West European countries. Creation of new NATO arsenals of armaments and military equipment in Western Europe will be discussed besides that.

Military Buildup Plans Criticized

LD152154 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Now to Europe, to a NATO meeting in Brussels. Our observer Viktor Viktorov comments: The annual gathering held usually in May, is discussing what should be done to build up the military potential of the North Atlantic alliance, just like all the previous ones did. As it is, NATO already has a powerful war machine with 4.5 million troops. The bloc's armed forces have more than 11,000 tanks, over 3,000 aircraft and an enormous quantity of other equipment. But NATO's strategists are not satisfied. The Evere meeting is reported to be discussing the possibility of [word indistinct] multi-purpose missile system and also measures designed to reinforce NATO's naval force, air force and ground troops.

A communique issued by the European Group of the alliance says NATO ministers have agreed to start mass production of a new model of the Sidewinder missile in Western Europe. The taxpayer has been paying heavily for the arms race. In 1978 alone NATO's military spending was more than 170,000 million dollars. In the next 5 years another trillion dollars is expected to go down the drain. American representatives at Evere are demanding that their West European partners strictly honor their commitments to increase military spending 3 percent each year.

According to the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUE BULLETIN the Evere meeting will consider recommendations made by NATO's Nuclear Planning Group at its meeting in Homestead, the United States, last April. A report prepared by the group called for the modernization of NATO's nuclear forces in Western Europe and for the deployment of new types of American nuclear missiles there. Washington is urging its partners to agree to this although there are already more than 7,000 American missiles in Western Europe. But the Pentagon is not satisfied. It wants to deploy in Western Europe so-called Eurostrategic missiles spearheaded against the Soviet Union. If these plans and American plans for the neutron weapons were implemented that would result in more tension in Europe, a new spiral in the arms race and a sharply increased threat to Western Europe. It is natural, therefore, that several Atlantic nations, including Norway and Denmark are firmly opposed to such plans.

NATO's policies are out of step with the times and the spirit of international relation. For its part the Soviet Union has said on several occasions that it does not want to see a build-up in nuclear or other weapons. On the contrary, it has consistently favored limitations imposed on them by agreement on the basis of full reciprocity.

General Cites 'Soviet Threat'

LD152328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] In Brussels, where a 2-day meeting of the Defense Planning Committee began today, a speech was made by the committee's chairman, Norwegian General Gundersen [chairman of the NATO Military Committee]. His speech, our commentator Viktor Levin notes, was obviously intended to set the tone for the debates and corresponding decisions. What then did General Gundersen have to say? Briefly, his long speech amounts to primitive repetition of the fallacious thesis of a Soviet threat. The facts notwithstanding, the NATO committee chairman held forth about the growth of Soviet military might in Europe and drew a picture which, the NATO strategists hope, should make Western Europe shudder with fright. the general then proposed a remedy for the problems--an intensification of NATO's military preparations, particularly in the nuclear sphere.

The Atlantic strategists have long been formulating dangerous plans for stepping up military preparations. On the agenda are the questions of creating a new missile with the Pershing-2 nuclear warhead, and the development of cruise missiles. Nor has NATO abandoned plans for deployment of the neutron weapon in Europe. And in order to force the peoples of the West European countries to agree to these adventurist plans, the myth of a Soviet threat, more than once refuted by life itself, is utilized.

Ministers To Discuss MBFR Talks

LD152204 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 15 May 79 LD

["Building up Armaments"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 15, TASS--A two-day session of the NATO Committee for Defence Planning began in the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc in Evere (near Brussels). Taking part are defence ministers of NATO member-countries with the exception of France and Greece which have quit its military structure. According to reports available, the ministers are to exchange opinions on the results of the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting the strategic offensive weapons. They will also examine the state of the art at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

It is known that the NATO countries for already almost a year have not come up with an answer to the constructive proposals put forward by the socialist countries on June 8, 1978. These proposals give realistic answers to the basic issues of the negotiations, accommodating the interests of all the participants which contributed to a great extent to a rapprochement of the positions of the parties.

Judging by the session's agenda, the chief trend dominating the forthcoming deliberations will be a further build-up of NATO's military potential. Among others, the ministers will examine problems pertaining to the implementation of the "long-term defence program of NATO."

The program provides for a further increase of military spending as well as serial production and large purchases of new, more sophisticated types of weapons and military technology.

During their "caucuses," the defence ministers will discuss problems of modernizing the tactical nuclear forces in Europe. The subject came up for discussion at a recent session of the NATO's Group for Nuclear Planning, recently held in the United States. Under the pressure from the Pentagon, that session's participants elaborated a plan to deploy in the territories of a number of West European countries missile-nuclear weapons with a medium range of action aimed against the USSR and other socialist countries. Chairman of the NATO's Military Committee General Hermann Frederick Gundersen spoke this morning to the session participants in an openly militaristic spirit. His speech abounded in trite cliches about a "growing military might of the Warsaw Treaty," a mythical "military threat from the East." The general had clearly intended to set the pace for the general discussion channelling it onto a course of examining further military preparations in NATO.

UK'S THATCHER BACKS NATO, ARMS FOR PRC, SALT-II, EEC

LD151531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Government Aims"]

[Text] London, 11 May--British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has declared that membership in the NATO bloc is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the government formed by the Conservative Party. M. Thatcher also advocated strengthening the military potential of West European states. Speaking at a dinner in honor of FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, who is here, the prime minister emphasized that her government intends to "maintain and improve the combat ability of the British Armed Forces." She attempted to justify this policy with the need to repulse some kind of "military threat."

At a press conference today M. Thatcher made it clearly understood that the present British Government intends to supply weapons to China. She declared that her position on this question was clearly explained during the election campaign, and the government will adhere to that position.

Speaking of Britain's relations with the EEC, M. Thatcher declared that her government will "resolutely uphold" the country's interests in the Common Market.

The prime minister expressed the hope that the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-II) will be ratified by the U.S. Senate.

TORY GOVERNMENT MAY POSSIBLY ADOPT 'SOBER APPROACH'

LD151533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Strelnikov dispatch: "Britain: When the Elections Are Over"]

[Excerpt] London, 11 May--Commentators point out that the Conservatives now have sufficient votes in Parliament to survive any parliamentary storms. But at the same time the new government, which is headed by Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, is faced with complex political and economic problems both inside the country and abroad. In the words of many commentators here, the Tory leadership does not intend to rush into decisions, and anyway there are no quick solutions to Britain's problems. However, some statements by the Conservatives during the election campaign put the British public on their guard. Britain's trade union leaders have already warned that they will not allow this very keen weapon in the struggle to improve the lives of workers and employees to be knocked from their hands. The organizations of fighters for peace have declared that they will redouble their efforts to thwart the Conservatives' plans to load a new burden of military expenditure onto the shoulders of the ordinary people.

During the election campaign certain of the highest leaders in the Conservative Party spoke out against detente and appealed for the arms race--which, of course, could not fail to alarm the peace-loving public. However, speeches in the heat of the election campaign are one thing, and responsibility for making specific decisions on which, in the final analysis, the people's destiny depends is another. There have been many examples in the past where the Conservatives, on coming to power, have demonstrated a quite sober approach to international problems and calm discretion in making important decisions.

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET BACKING FOR ITALIAN TERRORISTS HIT

LD131202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0459 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Commenting on the increased activity in Italy of terrorist groupings, PRAVDA writes: "Each exacerbation of the political situation in the country is accompanied by forays by extremists."

The newspaper notes that "together with forays by rightwing extremists, terrorist groups covering their crimes with "ultraleftist" phraseology--the so-called Red Brigades, Prima Linea and others--have been showing ever-mounting activity in recent years. They are not only continuing to implement the "strategy of tension" started by the neofascists of tottering democratic institutions and creating a situation of chaos in the country, but are also providing reactionary propaganda with false arguments for attacks on leftwing forces."

"It is known who the brigades and their like really represent and serve: There are a large number of 'former' neofascists among the 'ultraleft' terrorists, and close links exist between rightwing and 'leftwing' extremists. Nonetheless, although the Communist Party has always resolutely condemned the acts of the terrorists, and its members have repeatedly become victims of crimes by the 'Red Brigades', reaction is not giving up its attempts to use the 'leftists' to intimidate the electorate with the 'Red peril'. So that it is even 'more frightening,' certain press publications do not shun fabrications, as improbable as they are malicious, claiming that the 'members of the brigades' are equipped with 'Soviet weapons.'"

"The 'policy of dynamite,' which is objectively directed against democratic and left-wing forces, is being used as a trump card too in the preelection anticommunist propaganda of the Christian Democratic Party, whose tone is now being set by its conservative wing. It is being assisted, as earlier, by its patrons across the ocean."

SPANISH-SOVIET PROGRAM TO IMPROVE BUSINESS TIES DRAWN UP

LD160132 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--The third joint session of the Soviet-Spanish and the Spanish-Soviet committees for promoting trade has been held here today. The striving was noted of business circles of the two countries to develop trade-economic and scientific-technical ties. A program has been drawn up of measures for broadening and deepening all-round business contacts between firms and organizations of the two countries in 1979-80.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SPANISH WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

LD151156 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Madrid today for participation in the work of the 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party at the invitation of the party's Central Committee. The delegation is led by Petr Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

SOVIET-PORTUGUESE NAVIGATION COMMISSION MEETS IN LISBON

LD151538 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, May 15, TASS--A regular session of the joint Soviet-Portuguese commission on navigating opened here today. On the agenda are questions of expanding the participation of the merchant marine of the two countries' in bilateral trade, a program for scientific and technical cooperation in sea transport, and international shipping problems.

BREZHNEV, PORTUGAL'S EANES EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON HOLIDAY

LD112250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent a telegram to General Antonoi dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, in which he conveyed to the friendly Portuguese people greetings and best wishes in connection with Liberty Day--the fifth anniversary of the April revolution. He expressed the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal would develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of detente and peace.

In a reply telegram the Portuguese president expressed gratitude for the greetings and best wishes contained in the Soviet leader's message, which was of great significance.

BREZHNEV SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO IRISH PRESIDENT

LD111054 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegramme to the president of Ireland Patrick John Hillery in which he conveyed congratulations and best wishes to the people of Ireland on the occasion of a national holiday. In his reply telegramme Patrick John Hillery thanked for the kind congratulations and conveyed best wishes of well-being and happiness to the peoples of the USSR.

BREZHNEV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO NETHERLANDS QUEEN

LD112140 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Queen Juliana of the Netherlands with sincere congratulations and best wishes to her majesty personally and the Dutch people on the occasion of the country's national holiday--the queen's birthday. In a reply telegram the queen of the Netherlands expressed sincere thanks for the kind congratulations and good wishes.

BRIEFS

EDGAR FAURE IN KIEV--On 8 May Vatchenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received Edgar Faure, head of a French-Soviet friendship parliamentary delegation and French Academy member, and had a conversation with him. The great importance of the results of the recent Moscow meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, for the further development of cooperation between the two countries was emphasized in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It was attended by Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 8 May 79 AU]

FRG SOCIALIST YOUTH CONGRESS--Hamburg--No to the neutron bomb, no to the arms race--these are the demands made by the delegates of the Socialist German Workers Youth Congress. The proposals made by the Soviet Union and other social countries serve the cause of detente and general disarmament, the report of the organization's administration states. More and more people in our country are becoming convinced of the falsity of the thesis advanced in the West regarding the Soviet military threat. The truth is, the document stresses, that the socialist community countries persistently and stubbornly struggle for peace, friendship and mutual understanding among all nations. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

AVIATION DELEGATION IN ROME--Moscow, May 11, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev left for Rome today to discuss questions of developing air travel between the USSR and Italy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 11 May 79 LD]

KIEV-DUESSELDORF AIR ROUTE--A TU-154 plane with a group of West German tourists aboard arrived in Kiev from Duesseldorf on 5 May, thus opening regular services on a new international air route, Kiev-Duesseldorf. Duesseldorf is the 16th city in 10 foreign countries to be linked with Kiev by regular passenger flights. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 May 79 AU]

MOSCOW CITES INCREASING ARAB PRESSURE ON AS-SADAT

LD151549 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Intensifying Sanctions on As-Sadat's Capitulatory Regime"]

[Text] The political and economic sanctions imposed on the As-Sadat capitulatory regime have expanded into new areas. Riyadh has officially announced that Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE have decided to dissolve the Arab military industries organization. This organization was formed in April 1975 to consolidate the Arab states' defense capability, which was led by Egypt, in confronting Israel's aggressive policy.

The statement, relayed by the Saudi news agency, points out that the decision was taken because Egypt's current policy completely contradicts the foundations on which the organization was established. Many observers point out that this new measure will increase the economic isolation of As-Sadat's regime because Egypt benefitted most from the organization's funds. The matter is not confined to this economic action. The significance of this measure lies in the fact that this organization dealt with military affairs. As-Sadat's regime, which signed the separate treaty with Israel under American supervision, has excluded Egypt from the Arab's struggle for their rights and interests that the aggressor has encroached upon.

The Egyptian president no longer talks about confronting the expansionist Israelis, instead he talks about confronting the Arab world. He has pointed more than once to his readiness to defend American interests in the Middle East and Africa. As a result, the United States has agreed to send arms to the Egyptian regime. There are several facts which confirm this.

Among them is the fact that Egyptian forces have begun military maneuvers near the Libyan border. Extra Egyptian forces were recently transported to the area. The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in a conversation with the U.S. magazine TIME, said: By sending modern arms to Egypt--arms which may be used against Libya--Washington has increased the threat of war.

Another example of the As-Sadat regime's efforts to use military force was the dispatch of Egyptian forces to Oman to consolidate the (?lackey) regime in that country. The Arab press has discussed this. Egypt has assumed the role of policeman in that country, a role that was formerly played by the shah's forces. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH noted that the overthrow of the shah's regime eliminated Iran's intervention in Oman. The Egyptians have occupied the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the Iranians.

Thus, the Egyptians are armed not against the Arabs' enemies but against the Arabs themselves. Today the Arab world is persistently asking: Why do the Arabs remain silent about this? The resolution of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE is a sound step that accords precisely with the spirit of noncapitulation, the spirit prevailing in the Arab world at present.

PROSPERITY PROMISED TO EGYPTIANS NOT FORTHCOMING

LD151519 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--TASS analyst Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

When concluding the separate "peace treaty" with Israel, the Egyptian leaders assured its citizens that this treaty, you see, holds the promise of rapid prosperity since it will reduce the burden of military spendings and will allow to receive from the West, primarily from the U.S. patrons, large sums as "economic aid".

Hardly had two months passed, however, when President Anwar as-Sadat, speaking in the town of Tanta, urged the population "to show self-sacrifice and work hard to ensure prosperity". Why did pledges of Cairo, which had promised the Egyptians almost a paradisiacal life, prove to be insolvent? There are several reasons for this. One of them is that Cairo's deal with the aggressor, concluded behind the backs of the Arab peoples and contrary to their interests, placed Egypt in isolation in the Arab world proper.

Practically all the Arab states, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which accounted for the bulk of the 17,000 million dollar financial and economic aid granted to Egypt by the Arab states during the past five years, are now boycotting Egypt. Kuwait has already demanded the withdrawal of its deposits from Egyptian banks. They total 1,000 million dollars. It was learnt the other day about the decision taken by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to dissolve the Arab military industry organization which served to strengthen not only the military, but also the economic potential of Egypt.

But this is not all. In preparing the separate deal, Cairo expected its surrender to Washington and Tel Aviv to be "duly" rewarded by the United States materially.

But what do we see now that the deal is concluded? The U.S. Senate has just approved the allocation of 1,800 million dollars to Egypt as "additional financial aid". However, only 300 million dollars out of this sum are earmarked for the development of the Egyptian economy. The bulk of the sum--1,500 million dollars--will be granted to Egypt in the form of burdensome credits and, moreover, not for civil requirements, but for the purchase of military hardware. It is pertinent to note that the United States is simultaneously allocating 3,000 million dollars to Israel, mainly for military purposes. In other words, the goal is to go on escalating tensions in the Middle East by arming both Egypt and Israel. At the same time, the task is pursued of charging Cairo with a sort of police function in the region. This is what the notorious overseas "aid" turns out to be for Cairo!

As earlier stated, As-Sadat has repeatedly declared that U.S. "aid" would allow Egypt to reduce the military budget. In reality, however, we observe something diametrically opposite! Egypt's military spendings (primarily, expenditures on military hardware, purchased in the United States), far from decreasing, have, on the contrary, increased by 10 percent according to press reports. Egyptian Prime Minister M. Khalil stated recently that no reduction of spendings on military purposes was foreseeable.

According to many Eastern analysts, the Egyptian economy, which previously experienced grave difficulties, is now on the very brink of a catastrophe. Unbridled inflations, recession in industry and agriculture, foreign debts, growth of unemployment--all these and other most acute problems are plaguing the country. In these conditions As-Sadat's calls for "self-sacrifice" can hardly be assessed otherwise than another attempt to shift the heavy burden of the cost of the anti-Arab separate deal on to the rank-and-file Egyptians.

CROWN PRINCE FAHD'S REMARKS TO LE MONDE NOTED

LD151710 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 15 May 79 LD

["Stand of Saudi Arabia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, May 15, TASS--In an interview to the newspaper LE MONDE Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia Fahd set forth his country's stand on the problems of a Middle-East settlement.

Saudi Arabia, he said, is sincerely striving to restore peace in the Middle East, but not at any price. She wants to establish a just and comprehensive peace, which would put an end to the Middle East crisis once and for all. Saudi Arabia is against an unreliable peace, enforced upon the Arabs and fraught with the danger of a new war. Our opposition to the Washington treaty between Egypt and Israel stems from the conviction that the signatories of the treaty did not even take into account the fundamental principles necessary for establishing a genuine peace in the region. The treaty can be called neither realistic nor acceptable. The "peace", achieved between Egypt and Israel, does not reckon with the rights of the Palestinian people to independence and to return to their country. It makes no mention of the status of Jerusalem. There was no place in it for any mention of the Palestine Liberation Organization recognized as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

The treaty, Prince Fahd said further, legalizes Israeli military presence on the Western Bank of the Jordan River, in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights, approves the presence of Israeli settlements there, encourages Israel to increase their numbers. The treaty "legalizes" Israeli domination over the Western Bank and Gaza, deprives the Palestinians residing there of all national rights, replacing them by the fiction of formal "autonomy."

The Saudi crown prince stressed that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal led to war and not peace, encouraged the continuation of bloodshed.

He further said that Saudi Arabia would carry out the decisions of the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers for foreign affairs and economy on the Egyptian regime's political and economic boycott. We shall take measures to defend the interests of the Arabs from the consequences of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Fahd added.

In conclusion the crown prince touched on the stand of the USSR and said in this connection: "We are aware of the important role played by the Soviet Union in international politics. It is our wish that in playing this role it would go on backing the just demands of the Arabs.

ADEN ARAB CONGRESS SEEN INTENSIFYING BOYCOTT OF EGYPT

LD160823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov commentary: "Forum in Aden"]

[Text] The boycott of Cairo's capitulatory policy is continuing to intensify. New evidence of this is provided by the results of the work of the third session of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat in Aden.

The Arab People's Congress is a public political organization set up to struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reaction. It is distinguished by its broad mass nature, and representatives of 70 parties and political organizations and 142 trade union, women's and other public organizations from 17 Arab countries participated in its first session in December 1977.

This session of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat examined the situation which has come about in the Near East as a result of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded under U.S. aegis, and formulated measures to counteract the dangerous consequences of the new imperialist plot in this region.

Tel Aviv's increasing armed provocations against Lebanon and its attempts to destroy physically the Palestinian resistance movement, to split the ranks of the Arab countries and to isolate those countries from their true allies--the USSR and the other socialist states--these are the facts attesting to the scale of the plot being carried out. It is obvious that, by acting in this way, Israel and the United States, which supports it, would like to nudge the Arab countries onto Cairo's capitulatory path.

The Aden forum has shown that the Arab peoples reject the policy of diktat, blackmail and threats. In their adopted declaration its participants proclaimed their determination to continue the active struggle against the Egyptian-Israeli deal and its American inspirers. The session of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat called for the strengthening of the strategic alliance with the national liberation movement and all progressive forces headed by the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The Arab world has imposed serious political and economic sanctions against the Egyptian regime. A broad front of opposition to the capitulatory deals and to their participants and initiators is taking shape.

PALESTINIAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OPENS IN DAMASCUS

LD151232 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The third international trade union conference of solidarity with the workers and people of Palestine opened in Damascus today.

This forum is being called in one of the most difficult and responsible periods of the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine to ensure their lawful rights to national self-determination and creation of their own state. The traitorous separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, concluded contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples, complicated the situation in the Middle East, put off the establishment of a genuinely just and lasting peace in that region. It harmed the struggle of the Palestinians, gave Tel Aviv a free hand to carry out new aggressive actions. It is not accidental, therefore, that after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty the Palestinian refugee camps in the Lebanon were subjected to a series of brutal bombardments during which many women, old people and children were killed. President as-Sadat openly departed from the pan-Arabic position elaborated at summit conferences, according to which the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, equal participant of all contacts intended to reach a Middle East settlement. Now Cairo is endeavouring to play down the Palestinian problem. It has agreed to replace its fair solution by some kind of a fake "autonomy" in conditions of the Israeli occupation regime. A hasty but futile search for apostates and quislings from among the Palestinians residing in the occupied territories is now under way in order to carry out this plan.

But the Palestinian people, evicted from their native land by the arbitrariness and terror of the Israeli Zionists, have not knuckled under and have not forgotten their homeland. Their resistance movement has lived through the difficult maturing period and has become an organized military-political force.

The ideological awareness of Palestinian fighters has grown. The movement has strengthened the unity of its ranks, has become a vanguard detachment of the anti-imperialist front and the Arab national liberation movement as a whole. The PLO, this tried and tested leader of the struggle waged by the Palestinians, enjoys deserved authority in the international arena and among the Palestinian population. The organization has the status of observer in the United Nations and missions in scores of countries of the world.

The struggle of the Arab people of Palestine enjoys the support of broad sections of the international public, of the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, which constantly regarded the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinians as an inalienable part of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Soviet-Palestinian relations in different spheres developed successfully in recent years. The Palestinian leaders, including Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, repeatedly visited the Soviet Union, had talks with Soviet leaders. The Soviet Union's principled stand invariably received high assessment in statements by Palestinian leaders, in joint Soviet-Palestinian documents.

The conference in the Syrian capital will, undoubtedly, by another vivid demonstration of solidarity with the cause of the Palestinians, a guarantee of their new successes on the road of courageous and just struggle which they have chosen.

FEZ CONFERENCE CONDEMNS AS-SADAT, SEPARATE DEAL

LD131755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] In the Moroccan town of Fez the 10th conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers has ended. Taking part in it were the representatives of 40 countries. A number of documents were adopted, which have become the basis for the continued strengthening of the Islam countries' solidarity. At the microphone is our commentator, Yevgeniy Goryachev.

Among the more important adopted documents is a special resolution resolutely condemning the treacherous policy of the Egyptian president, As-Sadat. The resolution was adopted unanimously and this is very indicative. Forty countries of the world, very different in terms of political systems, social development and ideological oreintations, poured scorn on the Egyptain-Israeli separate deal and more: It was decided to terminate Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference organization. Let us recall that Egypt has already been excluded from the Arab League. Egyptian representatives have been relieved of their duties in many regional trade and economic, political and social organizations, associations and unions. The Arab countries are also terminating financial and all other forms of aid to Cairo, not only from inter-Arab funds but also from all those especially created for Egypt. For example, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have frozen aid to Egypt from the fund formed by them in 1977.

And what about President as-Sadat? How does the Cairo ruler feel, now that his neighbors have turned their backs on him in disgust and the whole world knows him now as a capitulator and traitor? He, like all mercenary souls is accustomed to falsehood, cheating, dodging and lying. For example, speaking recently in Ismail, he stated that all the Arab governments which have broken off links with Cairo are now weak and politically unstable.

In other words, all are out of step and only As-Sadat is in step. There are some, however, with whom As-Sadat is in step, very much so. These are the forces of imperialism and international Zionism. The more strongly his new friends in Tel Aviv and Washington embrace As-Sadat, the more the bombing of the Palestinian refugee camps in the southern areas of Lebanon is stepped up and the more the Israeli fighting-cocks feel impunity.

The wave of protests against As-Sadat's treacherous course is growing not only in the countries of the Near East but also far beyond the boundaries of this region. The separate deal is condemned by all those who are sincerely interested in the just settlement of the Near East problem with regard to the legal rights of the Arab nation of Palestine. Fresh testimony to this were the results of the work carried out at the conference in Fez.

PETROV WRITES ON REACTIONARY INTRIGUES IN IRAN

LD120740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 79 LD p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Intrigues of Reaction"]

[Text] Moscow, May 12, TASS--Quite frequently, it is not so much the event itself, but what follows in its wake that sheds light on its real underlying motives. This is precisely the case with the recent murder of Ayatollah Motahhari, a noted Iranian religious figure and a close supporter of Khomeyni. As is reported, Motahhari was one of the leaders of the Islamic Revolutionary Council. He was described as one of the main inspirers of the revolution in Iran. The general political meaning of the crime is obvious: The blow against one of the leaders of the revolutionary struggle of the Iranian people is a blow against the revolution itself, which overthrew the anti-national and despotic shah's regime. The assassination was to emphasize that the struggle between the past and the present in Iran is not over.

The underground religious-terrorist group Forqan claimed responsibility for the murder of Ayatollah Motahhari. The political credo of this group is vague in many respects. Its members recently murdered General Gharani, former chief of the general staff of the Iranian Army and another Iranian leader close to Ayatollah Khomeyni. The leaflets issued on behalf of this group put forth anarchist and extremist demands.

At the same time, the view is expressed that the religious and pseudo-democratic slogans of Forqan are used as a cover by proshah elements, including former officers and members of the secret service. They would like to disrupt economic life, to build up an atmosphere of instability and lack of confidence through acts of terror and by instigating armed clashes in the areas inhabited by national minorities. The assassinations of Motahhari and Gharani were designed not only to try to shatter Khomeyni's positions, but to disunite, oppose and set against each other various revolutionary forces in the country, to cause a deep political crisis in the country, or even a civil war.

All the truly democratic forces of Iran have condemned the crimes. The Iranian Tudeh Party described the killing of Motahhari as part of the criminal conspiracy of imperialism and its agents against the Iranian revolution. It has called for strengthening the unity of all the revolutionary forces of the Iranian people in face of reactionary intrigues. Iran's other left wing parties and organizations have resolutely condemned political terrorism and justly pointed out that the culprits of the death of Gharani and Motahhari must be looked for among the circles of the counter-revolution and its imperialist inspirers.

In spite of the clear stand of the democratic forces, in spite of the facts and circumstances that have already become known, some circles in Iran see in the political assassinations a pretext for launching a large-scale campaign against the left wing of the revolution. By slanderously ascribing to "Marxists and their supporters" responsibility for the acts of terror, these circles would like to alienate from influencing a further resolution of problems vital to the Iranian people, precisely the parties and forces, that have made the greatest sacrifices in the struggle against the shah's regime and have performed indisputable services for the victory of the revolution.

Teaming up with these circles, which can be aptly described as reactionary as regards their socialpolitical character, are also some representatives of the Iranian clergy, which is seen, in particular, from the speech by religious figure Rafsanjani at the funeral meeting in Qom in connection with the murder of Motahhari. His speech contained attacks against communists and other selfless fighters against the shah and imperialism as well as attacks against the friends of independent Iran, including the Soviet Union.

Noteworthy in this connection is Khomeyni's statement to the effect that the recent acts of terrorism were committed by right wing forces, and attempts to ascribe them to some other circles are clearly a provocation.

And if such absurd and, as a matter of fact, instigatory attempts are made, they cannot meet either the aspirations of the Iranian people, or the aims of the revolution accomplished by it. Apparently, they can be a source of gratification only for the camp of reaction and counterrevolution. There is no doubt that such developments can stimulate the enemies of new Iran, under whatever guise they may appear, to fresh crimes, as they are placing stake on disunity, on splitting revolutionary contingents, and fear most of all consolidation in the ranks of the revolution.

The young Iranian Republic is going through difficult times. The people of that country, who have become masters of their destiny, are resolving complex political, economic, social and national problems. In this period of its development, the Islamic Republic in Iran needs as never before stable cooperation and friendly relations with its neighbours. The Soviet Union, profoundly sympathizes with the struggle of the Iranian people for their interests, democratic rights and genuine freedom, offers friendship and cooperation to its neighbour Iran, and wishes the speediest resolution of the internal problems facing that country, well-being, peace and flourishing to the entire Iranian people."

MOSCOW PERSIAN QUERIES IRANIAN ANTI-SOVIET ARTICLE

TA151018 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "Against the Interests of Iran and the Iranian People"]

[Text] Recently an article by Nazari in the magazine OMID-E IRAN attracted our attention. Indeed if the date of the magazine was not printed on the cover, one would perhaps have thought that this article was written during the shah's black regime, namely when the criminal shah and his imperialist supporters were stepping up the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign, and were attempting to distort the attitude of Iran's northern neighbor toward the Iranians.

This campaign of slander and malicious accusations was necessary for the shah and the imperialists so that they could justify Iran's transformation into a base of American military aggression against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, and the expanied arms race that the shah had pushed Iran into for the benefit of his American masters.

All these points are understandable and obvious, but it is not clear why, 100 days after the revolution which ended this criminal policy, an article should be published in an Iranian magazine restating the same anti-Soviet incantations and ruses which the shah and his propaganda widely employed to justify and rationalize this policy.

The author of the article tries to convince the readers that relations between Iran and the Soviet Union are based on fear of this country and of communism. The author of the article, while repeating the obvious incantations of the shah's propaganda, claims that the Soviet Union is perpetuating the policy of Peter the Great, and is awaiting the moment when Iran will fall like rotten fruit under its feet.

Facts have proved since long ago that the allegations of aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union regarding Iran have no foundation and are hollow and baseless. During their revolution the Iranian people had the opportunity once more to become certain of this point, that neighborhood with the Soviet Union does not threaten their independence; rather it is a help in the defense of Iran. Did not the serious and decisive warning by the Soviet Union obstruct and in many ways foil the imperialists' plans to interfere militarily in the affairs of Iran? Was not the Soviet Union one of the first countries to recognize the victory of the Iranian revolution, and propose its friendship to Iran on the basis of equality and mutual respect for independence and territorial sovereignty? Therefore, what is the aim of the author of the article, and what does he want to say by repeating the utter lie of the shah's propaganda and the imperialists? At present Iran is passing through a difficult and complex stage, and imperialism and reaction are trying by every means to increase the difficulties of the country. Ayatollah Khomeyni recently said that at present a serious danger is facing the Iranian revolution from American imperialism. In these circumstances the Iranian people are very keen to have sincere and tested friends and to strengthen with all power friendly and good-neighborly relations with them. Therefore, Nazari's article in OMID-E IRAN consists from beginning to end of malicious accusations toward the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, and conflicts totally with the sentiments of the Iranian people, and against their interests.

IRAN ANNOUNCES IT WILL NOT JOIN ANY MILITARY BLOCS

ID151352 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 15, TASS--Iran's foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi said that Iran would not take part in military blocs. He was interviewed by the PARS news agency.

Commenting on the Middle East problem, Yazdi pointed out that Iran was supporting the just struggle by the Arab people of Palestine and their right to set up an independent state. He also emphasized that Iran was in favour of Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity and sharply denounced the Israeli aggression against that country.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD151417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

["Political Commentator" V. Kudryavtsev article: "The Southern African Whirlpool"]

[Text] The complex situation which has developed in southern Africa in recent years continues to grow more acute under the influence of the policy of the imperialists and racists who are concerned at the growth in the national liberation struggle. The alarm of the ruling circles in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia reached its culmination after the liberation of Mozambique and Angola from Portuguese domination removed the geographical buffer between the racist states and liberated Africa. The struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa received a further boost and found a new means of support in the "frontline" states--Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Angola. Under the present conditions, the racist regimes and their imperialist patrons are having to resort to political mimicry.

When analyzing and evaluating current events in southern Africa the old yardsticks of the sixties or even the early seventies--when colonialism was on one side of the barricades of the national liberation struggle and the peoples it oppressed were on the other--cannot be applied. There is one feature of southern Africa which cannot be ignored. Territorially and politically the racist states simultaneously combine, as it were, mother country and colony within their borders, and the peoples' struggle to cast off the colonial yoke is taking place not somewhere "over the seas and far away" but within the state itself. Thus, it is not merely a question of the destinies of the states as a whole. And while, for instance, Britain continues its existence as a sovereign state after losing its colonies and is able to implement a neocolonialist policy, no such prospect lies before the ruling circles of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. An end to racial domination means an end to the racial state and, accordingly, a solution must also be found to the question of the position of the white minority, which unlike the white population of the "classic" colonies cannot evacuate to the mother country. All this complicates and intensifies the struggle being waged for the complete liquidation of colonialism and Africa's racist regimes. This also explains the sophistication of the maneuvers of the racists and imperialists, who are trying at all costs to fundamentally preserve racist states which have been camouflaged as "independent", "African", and even "democratic".

The struggle is also complicated and intensified by the fact that both sides in the struggle have, as it were, a "world periphery". For the racist regimes it is imperialism and for the national liberation movements it is the national liberation forces of all of Africa (including the frontline states) and the progressive forces of the whole world. Speaking of imperialism in this case, it would be wrong to consider the United States alone, since states like Britain, France, Belgium, the FRG, Japan and several others also have considerable economic and strategic interests in southern Africa. While U.S. capital investment in the Republic of South Africa is approaching that of Britain, it is Britain which has deeper roots in this region than the United States. Britain still primarily retains the political footholds. Imperialist interests in southern Africa are closely intertwined and give rise to a common approach (collective imperialism) to the main problems of this part of the African Continent although there too interimperialist contradictions are arising and a competitive struggle is developing--the intensity of which depends on various correlations of forces within imperialism in the world arena at the present time. [paragraph continues]

It would be quite unforgivable to discount the imperialist interests of the ruling circles in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia which, in line with general imperialist interests, are asserting themselves and laying increasingly strong claims to a place in the sun, and not only the southern African sun (the spread of infection from the Republic of South Africa's monopolies extends far beyond that racist state's borders).

Also, it is not chance that the South African Government essentially rejected U.S. plans for easing the policy of apartheid. It must not be thought that the Republic of South Africa's racist government meekly carries out the imperialists' wishes. They more often talk and write about the rapid increase in foreign investment in the economy of the Republic of South Africa, and much more rarely about how badly the United States needs southern Africa's industrial raw materials, especially now that opportunities for using industrial raw materials from the developing countries are becoming fewer under the influence of the socioeconomic changes in those countries.

Partly for this reason U.S. ruling circles have become somewhat less active in the southern African problem. On the one hand, they are taking account of the increasing U.S. dependence on southern Africa's raw materials and capital investment market, and on the other are afraid of compromising themselves at home by hopeless attempts to whitewash racist regimes with political cosmetics. After all, the U.S. presidential election is next year and nobody in the present administration wants U.S. policy in southern Africa to fail ignominiously. Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger's extravagant promises to grant "independence" to Zimbabwe and Namibia and to ease apartheid in the Republic of South Africa are still fresh in the memory of the U.S. public. And, in an attempt to soil its hands as little as possible in the sordid business of racism, the United States is anxious to shift the main responsibility for the situation in southern Africa onto Britain and the United Nations. Here is what the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE recently said in this regard: "The White House," it wrote, "is afraid that a diplomatic failure in Rhodesia would provoke a strong reaction from conservatives in Congress and throughout the country. In considering his reelection prospects President Carter must take this argument into account. Accordingly, Brezezinski has proposed that the United States extricate itself from 'the Rhodesian quagmire' by shifting the problem onto Britain or the United Nations."

Also, the racists leaders themselves do not hide the fact that this "quagmire" is becoming increasingly impassable. As the same magazine reported, "before a white audience at Umtali on 11 January Smith declared with disarming ingenuousness that Rhodesia cannot win the war." The April parliamentary elections, as a result of which a "multiracial" regime was to be created, were also planned by the racists to take the heat out of the struggle of Zimbabwe's patriots on the grounds that there would no longer be anything to fight for. Not without reason did the racists and collaborator Muzorewa stress in their propaganda that the most important aim of the struggle was to achieve the principle of "one man-one vote." Now, after the "elections" are over, their organizers speculate that more than 60 percent of the voters "came" to the polls. But for this it was necessary for the organizers of the "elections" to ban all organizations the least bit patriotic on the eve of the "elections" and to resort to force and deceit against the voters.

The most interesting thing is that even the organizers of these unfree and dishonest elections make no secret of the fact that they did not expect to gain anything whatsoever from them and were obliged to hold them merely in order to deceive both European and U.S. public opinion. Ian Smith declared openly that "the transfer to majority rule was not his [as published] idea" and that "we were forced into it". [paragraph continues]

But the camouflage of "elections" did not work. The new Constitution, under which the country will be called "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia", still has a racist look to it. Thus, even the country's name preserves a colonial ring so close to the white racists' hearts! The whites--who make up 4 percent of the country's total population--receive a disproportionately large representation in Parliament--28 out of 100 seats. That parliamentary minority (these 28 delegates are elected by white voters only) will have an effective right of veto. In addition, the whites are assured preferential rights in the economy and leadership of judicial organs, the armed forces, police and security forces. The main organization heading the Zimbabwean people's national liberation struggle--the Patriotic Front--boycotted the elections and has sworn to continue the struggle until complete victory over the racist oppressors is achieved. On 8 March the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 445 on Rhodesia, declaring the then forthcoming elections illegal, together with "any internal settlement under the auspices of the illegal regime."

The main benefit which Ian Smith wishes to gain from the "elections" and the establishment of "a black government" will be the conjectured lifting of the economic and trade sanctions against the illegal Salisbury regime adopted and several times reaffirmed by the United Nations. It is known that, in violation of these decisions, the United States has been importing Rhodesian chrome throughout. But this is not enough for the racists, since Rhodesia's economy has been heading steadily toward disaster. A slump has also been observed in the economy of the Republic of South Africa.

While Rhodesia has its hopes pinned on sanctions being lifted after the "elections," presenting them to the Western public as proof of the appearance of a new "independent" state on the map of Africa, the Government of the Republic of South Africa is again advancing the idea of a "dialog"--one which has merely been slightly revamped in line with the events which have taken place on the continent. According to an AFP report, P. Botha, prime minister of the Republic of South Africa, is studying the question of creating "an association of states" in southern Africa which would function as "an economically and militarily independent power on this African subcontinent. In a recent interview, Rhodesian Deputy Prime Minister David Smith hinted that preparations were underway to create some sort of a "white-dominated federation" in the southern part of the continent. He even indicated that "a secret political dialog" had already begun, although he did not specify which countries were involved. "The experience of Malawi," whose head of state--H. Banda--sold out long ago to southern Africa's racists, is also being talked about more and more often.

All these projects are built on sand, however, since the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe under Patriotic Front leadership and of the people of Namibia under SWAPO leadership is continuing and heating up. In a March 1979 resolution on Rhodesia, the UN Security Council expressed its appreciation to the "frontline" states for their support for the people of Zimbabwe. This is indicative of the importance of such support for finally liquidating the racist regimes.

The importance of African unity is increasing immeasurably at the present time. If we recall the OAU Charter, it follows that that organization's main task is to liquidate the last vestiges of colonialism and racist regimes throughout the African Continent as speedily as possible. Naturally, events like those in Uganda or Chad cannot but divert the African countries' attention from their main task and do nothing to help strengthen unity. Also, African countries' economic ties with the Republic of South Africa, which serve as a basis for the implementation of racist plans to create some kind of southern African federation or some other association under the aegis of the Republic of South Africa, are no less fraught with potential danger. [paragraph continues]

Neither all these fraudulent maneuvers by the leaders of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, nor the increasingly frequent raids by Rhodesian thugs on the "frontline" states, are in any way evidence of their power. On the contrary, these actions can only be seen as a sign of desperation and the lack of any prospects. Southern Africa's future is in the hands of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, and the racists cannot escape that fact.

RHODESIA'S MINERALS PROMPT WEST'S MOVES TOWARD RECOGNITION

LD152134 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 15 May 79 LD

["Defending Monopoly Interests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Maputo, May 15, TASS--Frenzied activity is continuing in the Western capitals for establishing neo-colonialist order in the south of the African Continent, in particular in Rhodesia and Namibia.

An evidence of this have been the recently more frequent statements in U.S. Congress for the official lifting of trade and economic sanctions against Rhodesia. This is most zealously advocated now by Jesse Helms, senator of North Carolina. In political terms, these efforts are directed at openly giving to the puppet Rhodesian regime every possible support, including military support, for suppressing the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe patriotic forces. In economic terms, U.S. monopolies hope for removing barriers in the way of penetration of Rhodesia's economy by U.S. big business.

A special interest in Rhodesia is displayed by the U.S. military-industrial complex. It is precisely for the needs of the Pentagon that the USA has permanently purchased in Rhodesia chromium ore and other strategic raw materials.

Certain quarters in Britain also declare for legalizing ties with Rhodesia. According to the newspaper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, London is turning a blind eye to the business contacts being established between Rhodesian entrepreneurs and local companies.

The NATO member-countries assign to Rhodesia the role of one of its strongpoints in the south of Africa. It must serve according to their designs as a base for the suppression of national liberation movements, as a watchdog of the interests of transnational monopolies. Highly indicative in this respect are the figures cited by the NEW AFRICAN journal. Contrary to the U.N. sanctions the NATO countries far from ending, have on the contrary broadened their ties with Rhodesia. Thus the export from Rhodesia to the countries of the West of Chromium, cobalt, zinc, copper and other raw materials, including strategic ones, has grown in terms of money, from 171.7 million dollars in 1970 to 500 million dollars in 1978.

ETHIOPIAN PEASANTS' GROUP TOLD OF ERITREAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD151314 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 15, TASS--The peasants of the Ethiopian province of Eritrea, who had been oppressed for a long time by secessionist gangs, are now actively joining in the process of progressive transformations throughout the country. This was stated by Girma-Cion Gilamariam, the head of the Eritrean branch of the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association, speaking at the organization's second congress in Addis Ababa. It discussed problems of reconstruction of the major branches of the Ethiopian economy on the principles of collectivization.

To date, he reported, 260 peasants' associations have been set up as local organs of people's power, while there were only 12 of them a year ago. The process of organizing the peasantry is taking place with ever wider participation of the administration, youth militants and revolutionary army men. Contacts between two [as received] and countryside are being established after the liberation of the province by revolutionary army detachments: the peasants regularly receive prime necessities from industrial centres in exchange for their production. Contacts with peasants of neighboring provinces are being strengthened and fruitful exchange of experience takes place.

Working people from the Eritrean villages, he emphasized, are fully resolved to make their contribution to the general expansion of agricultural production in the country.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES NIGERIAN CHIEF OF STAFF IN KREMLIN

LD141504 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Major-General Shehu Yar'Adua, member of the Supreme Military Council, chief of staff of the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who arrived for an official visit in the USSR this Sunday.

During the conversation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, a constructive exchange of views on questions of further developing Soviet-Nigerian relations, and also on international problems of mutual interest took place between the two sides.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Nigeria were developing successfully on the basis of the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty, non-interference in each other's affairs. The sides expressed reciprocal interest in continuing along the road of strengthening and expanding Soviet-Nigerian political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation. During the discussion of international questions, these sides recorded the community of the stands of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Nigeria on many key problems of contemporaneity and confirmed their intention to exert more efforts to strengthen world peace and security, spread detente to all the regions of the world.

The sides reaffirmed their staunch support of the just cause of the peoples of South Africa and declared that the only way of resolving the problems of that region was to liquidate immediately the racialist regimes and to transfer the power to the true representatives of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

GRENADA UNDERGOING PROGRAM OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana, May 15, TASS--An extensive programme of progressive socio-economic changes in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the population has been outlined by the Government of Grenada which took office on March 13 following the overthrow of the reactionary Gairy regime. The main purpose of this programme, said Premier M. Bishop, speaking at a press conference in the capital of Grenada, Saint George's, is to overcome the economic backwardness of this small isle state in the Caribbean, and to eliminate foreign capital domination. Steps have been outlined to combat unemployment, poverty of the mass of the people and corruption in the machinery of state--the aftermath of Britain's long colonial rule and administration by a venal regime. Projects are being drafted for the expansion of agriculture, fishing, and home building, and vigorous steps are being taken to stabilise prices of food and prime necessities, and to suppress profiteering. M. Bishop asked the governments of the Caribbean community member countries to hold a meeting to discuss the state of their relations. The Caribbean countries, he emphasized, have a common history and are traditionally united by close political, economic and cultural contacts. The new Government of Grenada favours the maintenance and deepening of the friendly relations with neighbours provided they respect the country's sovereignty and independence.

New York, May 15, TASS--To date, the new Government of Grenada has been recognized by the neighbouring countries of Barbados, Guyana, Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, UPI reports. As for other smaller states, the agency points out, their governments have so far refrained from this step because they are afraid of possible outside intervention.

CPSU CC SENDS GREETINGS TO EL SALVADOR CP CONGRESS

LD111613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the El Salvador Communist Party Seventh National Congress.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends cordial greetings to the delegates of the El Salvador Communist Party Seventh National Congress and to all the communists of El Salvador. The Salvadoran Communists are struggling along with the other patriots for democracy and the vital interests of the working people and against imperialism and reaction and they are seeking the cohesion of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples. They are demonstrating militant solidarity with Socialist Cuba and are consistently supporting the peoples of Chile, Nicaragua and Paraguay who are fighting the tyranny and violence of dictatorships.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the fraternal El Salvador Communist Party success in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of its people.

May the friendship between the CPSU and the El Salvador Communist Party strengthen and develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

CENTRAL PRESS HAILS PROPAGANDA, IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION

PRAVDA Editorial

LD151117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Main Source of our Strength"]

[Text] As always, constant concern for raising the masses' awarensss and activity, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us, remains the basis and main content of party work. This idea is acquiring increasing urgency under present-day conditions when the Soviet people are struggling to scale the heights of communist building outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

"Forming in man the aspiration toward lofty social goals, ideological conviction and a truly creative attitude toward labor," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "is one of our paramount taks. Here passes a very important front of the struggle for communism, and the course of economic building and the country's socioeconomic development will depend increasingly on our victories on this front."

The determining significance of the formation in every Soviet person of high awareness and the readiness, will and ability to build communism was expressed with new force in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." The mighty complex of information and education created by the party embraces many millions of people with its influence. And there is no more important matter here than relying on the unshakable foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching so as to arm the Soviet people and every new generation with the invincible weapon of historical truth and a profound understanding of the laws and prospects of social development. Fulfilling the behest of the great Lenin, the party combines the in-depth conscious study of scientific communism by the broad masses with their education in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, a communist attitude toward labor, social activity and civic responsibility.

Improving still further the standard, quality and effectiveness of this work--that is the main thrust of the new Central Committee resolution; that is the demand addressed to all party organizations and all detachments and links of our ideological front. A scientific standard, efficiency and specificity, a militant, offensive nature and a close link with life and with economic and political tasks must become inalienable features of propaganda and agitation.

An exceptionally important role in this connection is assigned to the mass information and propaganda media--the press, television, radio and verbal political agitation. Their duty is to show vividly the grandeur of communist ideals, the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU's fruitful activity in strengthening the might of the motherland and improving the people's prosperity, the historical advantages of socialism and its true democracy and humanism. The paramount tasks include the all-round development of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, resolute support for everything new and progressive, a persistent struggle to strengthen labor discipline and the inculcation of responsibility for one's assigned task and for thrift, and a solicitous attitude toward socialist property.

Enterprising, creative participation in labor and social life is the main indicator of people's ideological maturity. [paragraph continues]

Proceeding from this premise, it is necessary to form in every person the feeling of personal involvement in state affairs and in everything that represents the life of their own land, as well as a clear awareness of the social significance of their participation in the fulfillment of our plans and a vital interest in the successes of the common cause.

The ugly vestiges of the past still extant in our life must be systematically and purposefully eradicated. We cannot tolerate phenomena like moneygrubbing and bribery, the desire to grab as much as possible from society while giving it nothing, thriftlessness and waste, drunkenness and hooliganism, and violations of labor discipline and public order. In the struggle against these phenomena hostile to socialism, full use must be made both of verbal persuasion and the strict, inexorable force of the law. All means of propaganda and education are appropriate here--from exacting discussion in the party organization and labor collective, to criticism in the press and on radio and television. The CPSU Central Committee again reminds people that wherever attempts are made to bypass unresolved problems and to keep quiet about shortcomings and difficulties, wherever publicity, criticism and self-criticism are not held in esteem, the masses' activity suffers direct harm. And after all, people's activity is one of the main sources of the strength of the socialist system.

In checking the practice of their work among the masses against the conclusions and recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee, the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, and information and propaganda media leaders are called upon to pay special attention to the comprehensiveness of their efforts and to the unity of ideological political, labor and moral education. It is important to raise the responsibility of the party committee sectorial sections for the state of educational work among all groups of working people.

An atmosphere of principledness, comradely exactingness and attention to people must be supremely inherent today in every labor collective without exception. Here the first word goes to the primary organizations and party groups. It is their duty to constantly rally people, carry out individual work with them, to encourage each person's social and labor activity and to develop a feel for what is new.

All-round improvement of the education of the youth, the rising generations, has been and remains a subject of constant concern and attention. In this matter it is particularly important to enhance the role of the communists and strive for the unity of actions of school, family and public.

The Soviet person's awareness is manifested above all in his labor deeds, in his active life stance as a staunch fighter for communism, and in his implacability toward any manfestations of hostile ideology. To strengthen this awareness means to accelerate both the solution of the urgent problems of developed socialism and the implementation of our plans. This means approaching the 26th congress of Lenin's party with major new victories in all areas of communist building.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD151235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "An Important Front in the Struggle for Communism"]

[Text] The Communist Party, true to Lenin's precepts, has always considered that its constant concern was to inculcate in all Soviet people communist awareness and the readiness, will and ability to build communism. [paragraph continues]

Questions of people's ideological education and the formation of the new person--the active and conscious builder of the communist society--have always occupied a considerable place in all the party's revolutionary transforming activity.

The historic 25th CPSU Congress elaborated a clear policy line, strategy and tactics for advancing further toward communism and clearly defined the main directions in ideological work in the present stage.

The party's concern for the need to arm the Soviet people and each new generation with the invincible weapon of historical truth and with a profound understanding of the laws and prospects of social development on the firm basis of Marxist-Leninist teaching also permeats the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." This is a document of tremendous significance which arms the party and our ideological cadres with a concrete action program in educating all working people in the spirit of high communist ideals.

In implementing the 25th party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a series of important decisions aimed at improving ideological and political education work. On the basis of these decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," the CPSU Central Committee notes, party organizations have already done a great deal to deepen ideological education and information work and to increase its effectiveness.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee noted many very substantial weaknesses and shortcomings in the organization of information and ideological education work. The quality of this work by no means always accords with the increased educational and cultural level and aspirations of Soviet people. It does not take sufficiently into account the dynamism of the socioeconomic processes and the spiritual life of Soviet society or the nature of the ideological struggle in the international arena, which has been sharply exacerbated.

Lenin stressed in a number of his works that the more complex the historical tasks of revolutionary transforming activity, the more the broad masses of working people participate in this activity. In the conditions of developed socialism, scientific and technical progress is becoming the vital concern of millions of working people. At the same time, such questions as accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing labor productivity and work efficiency and quality are still not publicized effectively enough in our press and in mass political work.

The press, television, radio and oral propaganda and agitation, the Central Committee resolution indicates, must help the Soviet person even more to orient himself well in domestic life and in international events. They must arouse in him the desire to make the greatest possible contribution to the common cause, to building communism. It is particularly important that the mass information media show and propagandize in a lively and intelligible way the best achievements and leading experience of individual working people and whole labor collectives.

The Central Committee points out that the fear of openly raising for discussion the urgent questions of our social life and the tendency to smooth over and bypass unresolved problems and urgent questions and to remain silent about the really existing shortcomings and difficulties--tendencies which are still encountered--are incompatible with the tasks set by the party for ideological education work.

All propaganda and education media are called upon to struggle systematically, purposefully and implacably for the eradication of ugly remnants of the past which are hostile to socialism and which still occur not infrequently in our life, such as moneygrubbing and bribery, the desire to snatch as much as possible from society without giving it anything, thriftlessness and waste, drunkenness and hooliganism, a callous attitude toward people, and violations of labor discipline and public order. In the struggle against these phenomena it is necessary to use both verbal persuasion and the strict force of the law.

One of the most important tasks of ideological, educational and information work is to help Soviet people recognize the full falsity of slanderous anti-Soviet imperialist propaganda and of the Beijing chauvinists and aggressors who collaborate with it; to expose their perfidious methods in a clear, concrete and convincing form; and to bring the people of the world the truth about the world's first country of victorious socialism.

The CPSU regards the working people's communist education as an important front in the struggle for communism. The course of the country's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development, the complete realization of the potential of developed socialism, the implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course, and the strengthening of its international positions depend to an increasing extent on the successes of ideological and political education work.

Ideological work, the Central Committee resolution indicates, must be raised to a higher qualitative level in accordance with the demands of developed socialism.

Great tasks are set for all detachments on the ideological front. Improving ideological educational work is a priority task for all party organizations. An important role here belongs to the Komsomol, trade unions, soviets and the ideological institutions working under their leadership.

With a view to the comprehensive resolution of tasks in further improving ideological and political education work, great significance is attached to coordinating the efforts of party, soviet, social and economic organs so as to insure in practice the unity of the ideological, political, labor and moral education of all population groups.

The core of ideological and political education work has been and remains the formation among Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to the party's cause and to communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland, and proletarian internationalism.

BRIEFS

MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER--An oblast conference of administrative organ workers was held in Uralsk recently. Obkom First Secretary Kospanov opened the conference. It was noted that administrative organs in the oblast had made certain progress in the consolidation of law, order and legality. The number of voluntary people's squads and comradely courts has increased. The conference also tackled shortcomings in the work and the ways to eliminate them. The conference was addressed by Korkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 11 May 79 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

WESTERN REPORTS OF IMPENDING USSR ENERGY SHORTAGE DENIED

LD301900 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

["Is the USSR Threatened With an Energy Crisis?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--Despite reports that have appeared in the Western press, the Soviet Union is not threatened with a shortage of fuel in the foreseeable future, writes KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA (Alma-Ata). West Siberian deposits ensure a steady growth of oil extraction in the country as a whole, and East Siberia is thought to have large oil reserves as well. Our country also ranks first in the world for its coal reserves. Even if coal production in the Kansk-Achinsk field is brought up to 1,000 million tons a year, this amount can be mined there for over 100 years. The Ekibastuz mineral coal deposit in Kazakhstan boasts reserves running into billions of tons. Giant coal pits, efficient heat-and-power plants and energy-consuming enterprises are being built on the basis of these deposits.

START OF CONSTRUCTION OF TV TOWER IN RIGA REPORTED

LD151037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 79 p 6 LD

[Correspondent O. Meshkov report: "To Soar Over Riga"]

[Text] Riga, 9 May--Rigapromstroy trust specialists have begun constructing a new radio and television tower. The steel mast will be 368 meters high. It will be an all-welded steel structure with a total weight of more than 3,600 tons. The commissioning of the transmitting station will make it possible to broadcast simultaneously four color television channels and the same number of radio channels, two of which will be stereophonic.

BRIEFS

CURRENCY-EXCHANGE VANS APPEAR--Moscow, May 11, TASS--Unusual motor vans with the inscription "Exchange of Currency" have appeared in Moscow's streets. These "motor van banks" for the Olympics-80 have been designed by Soviet and Finnish specialists. In the wheeled bank there are electronic equipment and working places for four cashiers. One such "motor van bank" can provide services for more than 300 persons per hour. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 11 May 79 LD]

PRIMORYE INDUSTRIAL SETBACKS--The Primorskiy Kray Statistical Administration reports that most enterprises of the kray successfully fulfilled their first quarter tasks in production growth and marketing. Enterprises of the electric power, coal, nonferrous, chemical and petrochemical, machine building and metal working, and construction materials industries increased their production compared to the first quarter of 1978. At the same time serious shortages were permitted in the kray's industry. The kray failed to fulfill the state output marketing plan, which can be explained by unfavorable fishing conditions and other factors. Several rayons decreased production volume compared to the first quarter of last year and the state plans for hauling out commercial timber, production of building bricks, prefabricated reinforced concrete components, animal oil, meat from state reserves, whole milk products, fish foodstuffs and other products were not fulfilled. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW]

NAKHODKA RADIO REPEATER STATION--A new radio repeater station is being readied for operation in Nakhodka. After its commissioning another microrayon, one of the largest in the city, will be connected by wire to the third broadcasting program. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 10 May 79 OW]

PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S ASSISTANT SCORES AGRICULTURAL NEGLIGENCE

LD151158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] At our microphone is Oleg Aleksandrovich (Laptyev), assistant to the USSR Prosecutor General and state legal counsellor third class.

It is very important to make efficient and economic use of each drop of gasoline, each gram of machine oil, each spare part and component. It must be said that much of this depends on the machine operators themselves. The overwhelming majority of them have a careful and state-like attitude regarding the use of equipment and all material and technical resources.

Material in the possession of the prosecutor's office shows that certain farms have not insured the proper keeping of agricultural machinery or made timely and good-quality repairs of it. There are still cases of equipment being stripped of certain parts. It has been established, for example, on the Voskhod Sovkhoz in Turgayskaya Oblast, in the Kazakh SSR, that three light vehicles, nine goods vehicles, a K-700 tractor and other agricultural machinery with a total value of about R12,000 proved to have had parts removed as a result of bad management. As was shown by an investigation at this sovkhoz, 11 chief engineers have been replaced since 1972. It is clear that they were not deeply (?acquainted with) the state of affairs in respect to agricultural equipment. The established rules for keeping it were crudely violated, and this led to the plundering of parts and units from motor vehicles and tractors. There are also farms on which, because of the absence of control by their chiefs and the rayon state agricultural equipment inspectors, equipment has long been out of use. This leads to equipment (?wearing out prematurely). In particular, on the Sovetskiy Sibir Sovkhoz in the Altayskiy Kray, five [words indistinct], three corn seed drills and seven cultivators which were (?bought) only in 1976 are not being used and are being subjected to [word indistinct].

It sometimes also happens that, in violation of the law, the chiefs of certain farms write equipment off the balance prematurely, before the expiry of the amortization period of its utilization. Last year the state agricultural equipment inspectors refused to let farms in the Tatar ASSR write off 101 motor vehicles, 338 tractors and 439 combine harvesters. In the Karakalpak ASSR certain farms in the Khodzheyliy and Turtkul rayons asked to have written off, without justification, agricultural equipment worth over R100,000. Following the intervention of the state agricultural equipment inspectors and [word indistinct] the premature writing-off of agricultural equipment was prohibited.

Cases occurred, to the damage of farms' economic activity, where chiefs were selling new equipment or exchanging it for other goods. Here are a few facts. The Lenin Kolkhoz and the (Rassvetovskiy) and (Sibir) kolkhozes in the Altayskiy Kray last year sold four powerful K-700 tractors to other organizations. State farms and enterprises in Chelyabinskaya Oblast have in the past 2 years exchange 29 goods vehicles of various types, six excavators and 21 Moskvich light motor vehicles for 19 Volga light motor vehicles. The (Yemandzhelinskiy) Sovkhoz in Yetkul Rayon, having a shortage of goods transport, exchanged two dump trucks for one Volga light motor vehicle. And the (Uysskiy) Sovkhoz in the same rayon exchanged two new dump trucks and an excavator also for one Volga light motor vehicle. Of course, such cases should have been stopped, but in the cases in question this was not done until the prosecutor's office intervened.

Unfortunately, the fight against bad workmanship is sometimes not waged effectively enough. Measures are not taken everywhere to keep equipment intact while it is being transported by rail. The losses from misappropriation and loss of instruments, assemblies and parts of machinery during transport by rail amounts to many thousands of rubles.

But the main damage to farms is that the equipment which has lost parts en route cannot be used for its correct purpose. This cannot be accepted.

I want to stress that a crude violation of the rules for using equipment is criminally negligent use of it. Some farms do not observe the rules about allocating individual drivers to their tractors, combine harvesters and other equipment. There are cases when people without a licence to operate the equipment, or drunkards, are allowed to operate tractors or other self-propelled machinery. This often leads to accidents and the premature wearing out of equipment.

COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES LAND RECLAMATION IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD151225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] The Collegium of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the USSR met in Moscow today to discuss measures for complying with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions and the land improvement plan for the current year and for the Tenth 5-Year Plan in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

The point was made that during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the fulfillment of a long-term plan for land improvement development in that zone was seriously behind schedule. The principal reasons were weak organization of capacities and work on the part of the Main Administration of Water Economy Construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone--particularly during the winter period--the nonexistence of the requisite production base for construction work, and the unsatisfactory performance of contracted ministries regarding construction of housing, industrial bases, cultural and service buildings and others.

The volume of unused equipment and road vehicles grows with every year. The lag in performance has continued into the current year. At the same time, the Collegium pointed out successful work in bringing Non-Chernozem virgin land into use in the RSFSR by land improvement workers from Lithuania, Belorussia and Kirgizia. Builders from Uzbekistan are also involved in a heavy volume of work in the zone. The Collegium mapped out specific measures to achieve a sharp improvement in work on land reclamation system projects in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Considerable assistance is being provided to this zone. The labor productivity of the construction workers is being increased, the use of equipment is being improved and the amount of housing being put into use for land reclamation workers and builders is going up. It is also planned to solve the problem by achieving uninterrupted rail traffic in construction freight within the Non-Chernozem Zone, as well as by deliveries of structural and component parts from the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and other union republics.

LAND RECLAMATION, IRRIGATION PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN

LD151332 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--The Soviet Union is implementing a large scale program of land improvement. It is planned to double the output of grain on improved lands in the current five year period (1976-80) on the previous five year period. To bring it to 25 million tons a year, a TASS correspondent was told by Polad Polad-Zade, the first deputy minister of land reclamation and water conservancy of the USSR. He pointed out that the area of reclaimed lands in the USSR amounts to about 30 million hectares. Irrigation and draining of water-logged lands in the territory of the Soviet Union have the history dating back a millennium.

But it is only hundreds, or at best thousands of hectares that were reclaimed in each century in the past. The most tangible results in land improvement were achieved in the years of Soviet power. The increase of the area of reclaimed lands reached 16 million hectares in the past twelve years alone.

Large-capacity irrigation systems were created in Soviet Central Asia, in the Volga Basin and in the Ukraine. Large-scale work to drain marshes was carried out in the Baltics and in the Kolchis lowlands, the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. A special program that is being implemented now envisages the increase of fertility of 24 million hectares of lands, mainly in the European part of the USSR, specifically in the Non-Black Soil Belt, the area stretching from the Baltics to the Urals.

Powerful irrigation systems for rice plantations were created in the Krasnodar territory, Northern Caucasus, within two five-year plan periods. This territory has become the main area of rice growing in the Soviet Union. It provides one million tons of rice a year. Polad Polad-Zade stressed that land reclamation and irrigation are being developed according to plan in all Soviet republics.

COMPLETION OF SOWING CAMPAIGN REPORTED IN UKRAINE

AU151138 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 14 May reports that the "Sowing Campaign-79 has been completed in the Ukraine. Spring crops have been sown on more than 18.68 million hectares. The machine operators have immediately joined in row crop tending operations."

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 15 May, however, adds that "Kharkovskaya Oblast machine operators are sowing corn on the last thousands of hectares" and that "corn sowing is about to be completed in Donetskaya Oblast fields, with the area of corn for grain having reached a total of 153,000 hectares."

SOYBEAN SOWING TO BEGIN IN KAZAKHSTAN

AU111302 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Summary] Massive spring sowing in Tselinogradskaya Oblast is expected to begin within a few days. The area assigned for spring grain in the oblast totals 2.8 million hectares. Frontranking brigades in the oblast have pledged to bring in 20 quintals of grain per hectare. Soybean sowing has begun at the Alma-Atiunskiy Sovkhoz, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The soybean area at the sovkhoz has been expanded to 200 hectares. Soybeans grown in the south and southeast of Kazakhstan contain 38-48 percent of albumin, many salts and vitamins. The area assigned in Kazakhstan for soybeans has increased to 50,000 hectares.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SOWING PROGRESS--By 14 May Amurskaya Oblast had planted 548,860 hectares of early grain crops or 35 percent of the plan. First place in sowing is occupied by Skovorodinskiy Rayon which has already fulfilled its sowing plan by 72 percent. But Mazanovskiy, Shimanovskiy and Romnenskiy rayons are lagging in this work. Good weather has set in these days in the oblast, providing every opportunity for completing sowing of crops within the best agrotechnical period. The oblast has planted a total of 3,834 hectares of potatoes so far, including 747 hectares planted yesterday. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 May 79 OW]

COSMOS-1098 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 MAY

LD151616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1098 was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space research. The initial period of revolution is 89.8 minutes; apogee is 382 and perigee is 130 km; inclination of orbit is 72.9 degrees. The satellite's apparatus is functioning normally.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON PROGRESS-6 CONTENTS, DOCKING

LD151452 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre: The event which occurred in the near-earth orbit today made the cosmonauts get up earlier than usual. At six hours in the morning Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin were already up, and about an hour later, upon doing the morning exercises and having breakfast, they both floated to the station's command control panel and prepared for a space rendezvous. At a distance of some thirty kilometres, the Progress-6 space ferry craft was coming closer and catching up with the station. The electronic machines once again computed the spacecraft rendezvous programme and put out technical details of the operation on the display screens. The information indicator board read: "The duration of the station's flight is the 523rd day, and that of the Salyut-32--the 79th day." On the large screen of the Flight Control Centre there appeared a luminous dot. The outlines of the space ferry craft could only be guessed so far. Within 15 minutes the dot which from time to time became brighter than usual because of switching on and off of the rendezvous propulsion units has grown on the screen into a sizable craft with flashing signal lights. The Progress-6 arrived at the port of destination, the mission commander briefly summarised at the moment when the two spacecraft touched each other. Within the next three hours the cosmonauts are to open the spaceship's main air-lock chamber. The correspondent conversed with Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, the participant in the longest orbital flight. Question: You together with Vladimir Kovalenko happened to have a rendezvous with five spaceships in orbit. What is a rendezvous in space?

Answer: Firstly, any rendezvous is not an easy job. Maybe, this is why the docking days remained for me the brightest events of the flight.

Question: Space rigging emerged for the first time on board the Salyut-6. How do you like this occupation?

Answer: At first, not everything was working out. Training on the ground in the hydrobasin where we had imitated the transfer of goods in weightlessness did not help very much either. Volodya and I wore out the first pair of rigging gloves literally within several days. Later on we gained experience and developed skill. I even remember the sense of delight when a huge container floats close by your side and obeys the slightest touch of the hand.

What did the space ferry craft bring?

Small amounts of fuel, air and food containers, oxygen regenerators, some sleeping accessories, and a store of electric bulbs (they burn out from time to time in space as well), and a receiving teletype. And, finally, in the holds of the Progress-6 there are personal parcels for the cosmonauts, mail from the Zvezdniy Gorodok, and letters from relatives and friends.

KULIKOV REVIEWS SOVIET MILITARY DEVELOPMENT SINCE WAR

LD151601 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 May 79 p 1 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "The People's Exploit"]

[Excerpts] The history of many states is marked by events which remain forever in the popular memory. For Soviet people the Great Patriotic War is such an event.

It is 34 years since our motherland's capital hailed the valiant forces of the Red Army and the naval ships and units that completed the rout of fascist Germany. But the hour of triumph is remembered in every detail. This is because our great victory was won at the expense of great effort, sacrifices and patience. And because, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "in the midst of the toughest ordeals Soviet people upheld the motherland's honor and independence and defended the gains of October and the cause bequeathed to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin."

Following Lenin's behests about strengthening the country's defense capability, our party set about reequipping the Red Army after the victory over the forces of internal counterrevoluion and imperialist intervention--reequipping it so that it would be able to rebuff the well-armed military of the imperialist forces.

Thanks to the efforts of the party and all the people, the Soviet Union had sufficient military and economic potential by the start of the Great Patriotic War. The defense industry provided the country's armed forces with modern military equipment. However, the reequipping of the forces with new tanks and aircraft was unfinished and the reforming of the armored and mechanized forces was incomplete. Fascist Germany's perfidious attack on our country prevented us from switching the Soviet Armed Forces from a peacetime to a wartime basis in good time. The deployment of the forces on the border took place under enemy bombardment, which had a fatal effect on the course and outcome of the border battles.

The Hitlerite leadership threw against the USSR a massive war machine that had been used on the West European battlefront. The leadership reckoned that it would take 6-8 weeks to rout the Soviet Army and gain almost the entire European part of the USSR. However, the blitzkrieg plans were frustrated in the very first battles of the Smolensk, Kiev, Leningrad and other areas, and at Moscow the enemy armies suffered such a crushing defeat that the myth of their invincibility was dispelled and the foundation was laid for a fundamental turning-point in the war.

In summer 1942 the Hitlerite command launched its "main operation." The joint armed forces of the fascist regimes mounted an offensive. There were fierce battles on the Don and in the Kuban and in the hills and passes of the Caucasus. The decisive one was the battle for Stalingrad. The defenders of the Hero-City were greatly helped by the forces which barred the enemy's path into the Transcaucasus, the troops of the Western and Kalinin fronts who kept many enemy divisions pinned down for a long time.

The victory at Stalingrad changed the course of World War II in favor of the peoples and states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Following the crushing defeat at Stalingrad, the worst in German history, even Hitler admitted that there was no longer any chance of finishing the war in the east by means of an offensive.

After this admission, the attempts by certain World War II "experts" to rank the Stalingrad battle with Midway and El Alamein and the battles in Tunisia and Morocco seem absurd.

In summer 1943 the Soviet supreme and operational command made an assessment of the previous winter campaign. This assessment was considerably deeper than that of the Hitlerite leaders and drew farsighted conclusions about the nature of subsequent military actions. One of them was that the strengthening and increased depth of enemy defenses demanded that the density of our forces and the hit-ratio in the direction of attack be increased many times over. The prompt implementation of this was made possible by the order to the military industry on the intensive production of heavy artillery and bombers--the chief means of hitting the entrenched enemy.

The rout of fascism rid the countries of Eastern Europe of bankrupt politickers, traitors and agents of imperialism. This made it easier for the peoples of these countries to independently decide their present and future. The emergence of countries of people's democracy laid the basis for the birth of a whole group of socialist states. The rout of fascism weakened imperialism as a whole; the colonial system began to disintegrate and enslaved peoples began to gain political and national independence.

The magnificence of the contribution by the Soviet Union and its armed forces to the cause of victory over the forces of fascism is revered by all of progressive mankind. It is falsified and ignored only by those who are preparing for a new war and who fear the advance of socialism. Not only is the average reader in the capitalist countries unaware of many great victories won by the Soviet Army, but he has only a most vague and distorted picture of the last war in general. For the overwhelming majority of people in the United States it remained an "unknown war" for a long time.

World War II came to an end. Mankind was filled with the hope that a long peace would ensue. But even in the days when Soviet and American forces met on the Elbe, U.S. War Secretary Stimson reported to the President: Work will soon be completed on a weapon more terrible than anything mankind has seen, which will give us all the trump cards in relations with other countries. The cards were laid on the table before the start of the Potsdam conference when the atom bomb was exploded at Alamogordo.

In the hard years of the restoration of the national economy the Soviet Union had to tense its muscles in order to deprive the United States of a monopoly of nuclear weapons, which at that time were the determining factor in the prevention of disastrous war. The conditions of the struggle for peace have now changed. Imperialism acknowledged the equality of military forces and agreed to important talks on many problems. But it did not abandon the main goal of retrieving its absolute world domination. To this end the armed forces are being built up and more and more devastating military equipment is being created, as are new military blocs to replace the ones that have collapsed.

China poses a special military threat in the east. Violating all international laws, it attacked Socialist Vietnam in an attempt to teach it a bloody lesson. But the hegemonists were defeated. The Vietnamese troops and people's militia forced the aggressor to go back whence he came. However, the Beijing militarists have not abandoned the idea of further aggression.

Imperialism's aggressive plans and ambitions compel our party and the Soviet Government to constantly strengthen their armed forces in the struggle for lasting peace and international security.

These forces are very much changed today. The Strategic Rocket Forces have missiles capable of destroying very important strategic enemy installations in any part of the world. The Ground Forces are armed with up-to-date tanks, combat vehicles, mobile artillery and engineering facilities to back up combat actions. There have been qualitative changes in the airborne landing forces. They are capable of penetrating deep into the enemy's rear and waging lengthy combat actions there using tanks, missiles and a variety of artillery.

Our army's Air Force has become more formidable. In recent years the speed of aircraft has increased 2-2.5 times and their ceiling has been raised to 30,000 meters plus. Our navy has become truly oceangoing. Its foundation is nuclear submarines equipped with long-range missiles which can be launched underwater. Naval missile-carrying aircraft can hit targets at great distances and coastal missile and artillery units can destroy approaching enemy targets from afar.

Soviet people greeted with great interest and enthusiasm the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." It stresses the need to comprehensively augment the glorious army and navy traditions and notes quite rightly that the service is a remarkable school of labor and military training, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship.

Every year all the branches of the armed forces improve their combat expertise and combat readiness. They are constantly improving their collaboration with the armies of the socialist countries. For this purpose joint exercises are held from year to year within the framework of the joint armed forces and experience is exchanged. The combat alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies vigilantly watches over the gains of socialism and peace. As they celebrate Victory Day Soviet troops, shoulder to shoulder with the troops of the other socialist countries, are ready to deliver a decisive rebuff to aggression wherever it comes from.

NEW WAR HISTORY LAUDS YALTA, POTSDAM COOPERATION

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[Candidate of Military Sciences V. Morozov book review: 'At the Victorious Stage: On the Publication of Volume 10 of the History of World War II 1939-1945'"]

[Excerpts] The publication in the Soviet Union of "The History of World War II 1939-1945" is nearing completion (Footnote), (The History of World War II 1939-1945 [Istoriya Vtoroy Mirovoy Voyny 1939-1945]. In 12 volumes. Chairman of the main editorial commission: D.F. Ustinov. Vol 10. The Completion of the Defeat of Fascist Germany [Zavershcniye Mazgroma Fashistskoy German II]. Chief editor: N.I. Shekhovtsov. Moscow, Military Literature Publishing House, 1979, 543 pages).

The materials of the book show that in 1945 a tendency emerged among ruling circles in the United States and Britain to depart from the principle of cooperation with the Soviet Union on a whole series of political questions that arose as the war drew to a close. The resolution of these questions took place in a sharp diplomatic struggle.

The United States and Britain at that time entertained reactionary plans for the postwar structure of Europe, directed against the Soviet state and countries which had embarked on a democratic path of development. W. Churchill later wrote frankly about these plans in his memoirs.

These intentions on the part of the British premier were of a clearly expressed imperialist and anti-Soviet nature.

They expressed the Western states' tendency to move from equal cooperation to a policy of diktat in relations with the USSR. Certain U.S. circles openly calculated that the monopoly of nuclear weapons would give the United States the opportunity to deal with the USSR "from a position of strength." "I am not afraid of the Russians and I intend to be firm...," H. Truman, the herald of the future cold war, stated in April 1945.

The USSR's active foreign policy wrecked these plans. It promoted the political consolidation of the Soviet people's military victories on the battlefields and was aimed at maintaining and strengthening the USSR's combat and political alliance with the other leading states of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The book stresses that special significance was attached to the conferences between leaders of the USSR, the United States and Britain in Yalta and Potsdam, at which plans were adopted for coordinating actions in the war and on problems of the postwar world structure.

The authors of the volume reveal the unfounded and tendentious nature of assessments of the significance of the Crimea and Potsdam conferences in Western historiography of World War II. The Crimea conference, the volume recalls, was the highest point of USSR-U.S.-UK cooperation in the struggle against the common enemy. Even in the conditions of acute disagreements on a number of questions, the allied states were able to reach agreements permeated with the spirit of unity and common interests. The conference serves as a shining example of how realism in assessing the situation and the existence of good will open up potential for cooperation between states with different social systems. This conference, which was of great historical significance, showed convincingly that at the end of the war the USSR sought first and foremost the establishment of lasting peace and equal cooperation with other countries. The path to this end was opened up by the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, implemented consistently by our party and the Soviet Government. Such is the historical truth that the Soviet Union's enemies in the camp of present-day reactionaries and the advocates of anti-Sovietism and cold war try to distort.

The volume also exposes in a well-argued, very convincing way the fabrications on the work and results of the Potsdam conference, which reactionary Western historians depict as "the most unsuccessful of all the allied war conferences."

At the Potsdam conference the Soviet Government once again clearly demonstrated its good will toward cooperation with states with different sociopolitical systems both in wartime and peacetime, despite the differences in their position on a number of important questions.

Today it can be said with complete confidence that the Potsdam conference decisions have stood the test of time and were the basis of the postwar peaceful structure in Europe. The implementation of the principles of Potsdam in our time, A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted in a message to leaders of Western states on the 25th anniversary of the Potsdam agreement, "...means acknowledging the immutability of the present European borders and the political realities which have emerged as a result of World War II and postwar development, and insuring reliable security on the Continent of Europe."

The significance of the Potsdam conference lies in the fact that it was the initial stage on the long road to Helsinki, where the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation was held, culminating in the unanimous adoption of the Final Act. This conference, as is known, consolidated the fruits of the victory over fascism, drew a final line under World War II, dissociated itself from the practice of the cold war and heralded Europe's entry into a new historical period of development.

The book draws a well-substantiated conclusion on the great significance of the fact that agreed decisions were adopted by the "big three" on nearly all the most important international questions directly connected with the end of the war in Europe. This meant that states with different social systems can cooperate fruitfully in the struggle against aggressive forces, and therefore in the joint resolution of the global problems facing mankind in years of peace. This conclusion, this historical lesson, sounds particularly topical today, at a time when world peoples are waging a persistent struggle for the normalization of the political climate in the world arena, for the relaxation of international tension and against the threat of world thermonuclear catastrophe.

The volume's vast body of factual material exposes the fabrications of the falsifiers of history concerning the Soviet Army's "implantation" of "revolutionary regimes" in the liberated countries of Europe and convinces the reader of the correctness of the Leninist thesis about the impossibility of revolution in the absence of the appropriate internal conditions.

The volume's materials also bring the reader to the logical conclusion that the USSR's comprehensive aid to the countries of central and southeast Europe in their liberation from the fascist yoke and the Soviet Armed Forces' victorious offensive created the favorable external conditions for the working people's struggle to develop revolutionary transformations in these countries. Making use of the favorable conditions, the internal revolutionary forces assured by their own actions the assertion of the new social system in several of the region's countries.